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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 37 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

SENSATIONAL "RAID" ON SWADESHI MARKET

Three Hours' Search By Police

ENTIRE OFFICE STAFF ARRESTED

Huge Pile Of Papers Carried Away By Police

WATCHMAN ALSO ROPED IN

A three-hours raid was carried on by the C. I. D. helped by the Princess Street Police Station under Inspector Gole at the Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi on Friday evening.

5 MEN ARRESTED.

The police put under arrest a young man, who is said to be office secretary of the Swadeshi Market Committee and four others including the watchman of the market.

TYPEWRITER AND CHEQUE SEIZED.

The police carried away as trophy of their expedition a huge pile of office files, receipts books and miscellaneous papers connected with the Swadeshi Market Committee. They also seized the Remington typewriter, a cheque for Rs. 350 drawn on Sir Lallubha Samaldas Bank and a blank cheque book.

The arrested person were taken to Esplanade Lock-up.

It is claimed by the police that the market was used as a centre of the Congress activities and the arrested persons are all active Congress workers. The police hope as a result of their "bagging" such a huge pile of papers, to "rope in" more "brains" of the Civil Disobedience movement in the city.

M.L.As.' FIGHT FOR PRIVILEGE OF PRESS

Adjournment Motion In Assembly: Official Spokesmen Juggling With Ordinance

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

To-morrow in the Assembly, the President will give a decisive ruling as to whether the right enjoyed by newspapers in England of publishing reports of Parliamentary debates with impunity is applicable to newspaper in India under the present ordinances.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

The issue was raised to-day by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer by seeking adjournment motion over the statement made by Sir James Crerar this week. The editorial article in the "Statesman" this morning criticising Sir James Crerar for his assertion that practice in England is the same as in India and emphasising the privilege of the press in publishing speeches made in the Assembly provided incentive to Mr. Ranga Iyer.

CHAIR'S SUGGESTION NOT AVAILED OF.

Sir James Crerar and Sir George Rainy both admitted that the present law was unsatisfactory but would not declare themselves as to the precise effect of the ordinances. A friendly suggestion from the Chair that the Home Member might give assurance that publication by the newspapers was not affected by the Ordinance was not availed of by Sir James Crerar who said that Ordinance was also law.

LAW MEMBER GETS A SHOCK.

During all these discussions, Sir B. L. Mitter was in his seat absolutely unconcerned, but was startled when Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President, turned to him amidst laughter from non-official benches for enlightenment on the point. The Law Member confessed to have been taken by surprise and on his pleading for time to submit his considered views, the matter was postponed.

I understand that Sir B. L. Mitter will give his views in writing by to-night and that his statement will be read to-morrow in the Assembly by the Chair. The Law Member may not be present in the Chamber as he is said to have an unavoidable engagement to-morrow out of Delhi.

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS STAND FOR THEIR RIGHTS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Select Committee motion on the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill came up for further consideration to-day in the Assembly.

In the lobby the conversations showed that Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer had given notice of an adjournment motion in order to discuss the unsatisfactory nature of the Home Member's reply to Sardar Sant Singh's question regarding the publication in the Press of the speeches in the Assembly.

DULL QUESTION HOUR.

The question hour was on the whole dull but a reply from Sir Alan Parsons, Financial Commissioner of Railways promising to send answers to the member concerned was followed by a very important ruling by the President, given amidst cheers.

Haji Wajiuddin had put a series of questions about travelling ticket examining system on the East Indian Railway. Sir Alan Parsons replied that as many of the matters raised in the questions were subject to an appeal from certain ticket checking staff the Agent of the Railway had been asked to let the Railway Board know the result of his consideration of the appeal. The replies to the questions would be communicated to the member in due course.

Doctor Ziauddin complained: "As the reply will not be given in the Assembly we will be debarred

(Continued on page 10.)

RUSSIAN AIRMEN JAILED

For Entering India Without Passports

THANK YOU FOR CIGARETTE & BOOTS!

PESHAWAR, Feb. 12.

Charged with entering India through Khyber Pass without passports two Russian airmen wearing flying kit were produced to-day before the court of Capt. Abdul Rahim Khan, City Magistrate, who sentenced them to three months' simple imprisonment and classed as Europeans.

They reached British territory Khyber on foot where they were arrested on 4th February.

"Thank you", said one, who spoke a few words of broken English on getting the court's assurance to grant them their request for the supply of cigarettes and boots.—A.P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT FOR FRONTIER

To Leave Lahore On February 14

LAHORE, February 12.

The All-India Congress Committee President, will be leaving for Peshawar by "Frontier Mail" on the 14th February.—A.P.

Dharangadhra Satyagraha

The Dharangadhra Sansthan Prajamandal, Bombay, telegraphed to Sjt. Purshottamdas as under on Thursday:—

"Contradictory publications confusing. Wire about Satyagrahis release including Dharangadhra inhabitants."

The following reply has been received:—

"Received. All Dharangadhra and outside Satyagrahis released."

ARRESTS IN DHANDHUKA

Two "Dictators", Five Ladies And Several Volunteers

(From A Correspondent).

RANPUR, Feb. 10.

The sixth "Dictator" of the Dholera Satyagraha Samiti has been arrested at Dholera while he was going to address a meeting. A prominent lady worker of Dholera has also been arrested for addressing a meeting near Police Chauki.

A large number of arrests has been taken place in Dhandhuka Taluka. Six volunteers sold contraband salt and distributed Satygraha Patrika at Dholera. The local police arrested them.

Another batch of four volunteers was arrested at Dhandhuka while distributing Satyagraha Patrika among the public.

EDITOR ARRESTED

The second editor of the Dholera Satyagraha Patrika was arrested at Barwala while distributing Patrika among the public.

Four ladies were arrested at Barwala while they were going to address a meeting at Meghani Chauk.

The seventh "Dictator" of the Dholera Satyagraha Samiti has been arrested at Dholera.

FLAG REMOVED.

Two local police officers went with a police party at mid-night to Dhandukha Taluka Local Board Office and removed the National Flag from the Building.

Last Minute Decision Of Chinese Delegation

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Geneva.—Because of the possibility of prejudicing direct negotiations with the Great Powers over Shanghai, the Chinese delegation at the last minute decided not to invoke Article Fifteen.—Reuter.

IRELAND SWEPT BY TEMPEST OF ORATORY

Polite Election Campaign

DE VELERA STANDS CHANCE OF SUCCESS

LONDON, Feb. 12.

As an election campaign which has been most peaceful and polite in the history of Ireland draws to a close in a perfect tempest of oratory there is evidence of remarkable growth of confidence in the Republican Party and it will require small re-shuffling of seats to upset the Cosgrave Government and give Mr. De Valera a victory.

Mr. De Valera urges the abolition of the Article making it obligatory on members to take the oath and also the renunciation of the Treaty.

He declares that the best interests of Britain and Ireland will be served if they live as friendly and independent neighbours.

COSGRAVE'S FEARS'

Mr. Cosgrave declares that the Republican Government would release "terrorists" and Communists and begin a series of quarrels with England over nothing. It is possible that if the Republicans get no majority but become the largest party they will form alliance with Labour resulting in the latter applying the brake to Republican policy as Labour is for the Treaty.—Reuter.

12 Pilgrims Crushed In A Rush At Temple

BASANT PANCHAMI DAY INCIDENT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

A report has been received from Raxaul (Motihari) that during celebrations of Basanta Panchami Day yesterday at least a score of pilgrims died as a result of heavy rush into Mahadeo Temple. The details are not yet available.—A.P.

Sir Mirza Ismail

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 12.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore will leave Bangalore on the 18th instant for Bombay en-route to Delhi to attend the meetings of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference.

SOVEREIGNS SELL AT 27½ SHILLINGS

Queues Throng Bullion Exchange

BRISK CONVERSION OF GOLD

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Leading Bullion dealers are amazed at the response to their offer, made a few days ago, to purchase sovereigns at 27 shillings 6 pence apiece. Even the senior partners are assisting the counter-clerks to cope with the rush of clients queuing up all day long, seeking to convert gold in all forms, mostly sovereigns, but including foreign coins and jewellery.—Reuter's Extra Special.

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE IN FRENCH ELECTORAL SYSTEM

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Paris.— Revolutionary changes in French electorate system were passed by the Chamber to-day; firstly the suppression of second ballot and the adoption of British voting system by 311 votes to nil and secondly woman's suffrage by 319 votes to one. There is little chance, however, of woman's suffrage passing the old-fashioned Senate while there is strong possibility of the Senate throwing out the single ballot system.—Reuter.

FIFTH TEST MATCH

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Melbourne.—In the fifth test match between South Africa and Australia which commenced here to-day following were the scores at the end of day's play:—

South Africa 36 (Ironmonger 5 for 6. Nash 4 for 18) and 5 for 1. Australia 153 (Kippax 42. Bradman did not bat).—Reuter.

BIKANER'S YOUNGER SON DEAD

BIKANER, Feb. 12.

Maharaj Kumar Bijoysinghji, younger son of His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, suddenly died to-day.—A.P.

CHINESE DEMAND EXTENSION OF CHAPEI TRUCE

No Fighting On Friday

BUT JAPANESE INTEND TO BOMBARD WOOSUNG HEAVILY

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Shanghai.—It is understood that the Chinese merchants are asking the British, American and French Ministers to try to arrange extension of to-day's Chapei Truce and thereafter to mediate between the combatants with a view to opening peace negotiations at Nanking and Tokio.

SIX-HOUR EXTENSION.

The Chinese are asking for six-hours extension of the truce on the ground that four hours are insufficient to enable women and children to evacuate Chapei.

OCCASIONAL SHOT FROM SNIPER.

No fighting except an occasional shot from a sniper occurred during the night and the Chinese and Japanese troops are standing at ease in their respective defence lines.

ON A MISSION OF PEACE.

Father Jacquinot and Colonel Hayley Bell, the former Customs Commissioner, led 13 French nuns and one English girl carrying the Red Cross flags into Chapei to succour numerous innabitants.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF WOOSUNG.

An ominous note was struck, however, by Admiral Nomura requesting H.M.S. Cruiser "Berwick" to move from Woosung by 3 p.m. This is taken to indicate that the Japanese intend intensively to bombard the Chinese positions.—Reuter.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF EVACUATION

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Shanghai.—A graphic description of Chapei scenes during the truce was given to-day by Miss Mary Haylebell, 21 year-old English blonde, who accompanied her father during the rescue work. "People we saw in 'No-mans-land' did not know what they were doing" she said, "Some were laughing, some were singing and some were crying hysterically. I was not scared. But some dead bodies were nasty to look at."

Colonel Hayleybell estimated that at least 700 had evacuated Chapei while others stubbornly refused to budge from their homes which are now a veritable hell. In shambles, a Chinese theatre bill-board miraculously escaped flames on which is ironically proclaimed "All Quiet on the Western Front."—Reuter.

CHINA DEMANDS FOR SPECIAL SESSION OF LEAGUE

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Geneva.— The Chinese have once again reversed their decision as regards Article Fifteen. Dr. Yen informed Sir Eric Drummond this morning that China has now decided to exercise her rights under the Articles and ask for special session of the Assembly.—Reuter.

NO DEMILITARISATION OF OF CHINESE PORTS

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Loyang.—The Chinese Government has decided to continue its "present firm attitude" in the Sino-Japanese dispute, especially as regards Shanghai and has also decided to reject the Japanese proposal for demilitarisation of the principal Chinese ports.—Reuter.

KINGSFORD SMITH JOINS CHINESE AIR FORCE

Purchase Of Australian Fleet Of Planes

LONDON, Feb. 12

Nanking.—Although the Chinese Aviation Bureau officially professes no knowledge of the matter, it is persistently rumoured that the Australian airman Kingsford Smith has joined Chinese Air Force and that China has purchased the Australian National Airways fleet of aeroplanes.—Reuter.

CHINA DOESN'T WANT TO EMBARRASS LEAGUE

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Geneva.—It transpires that the Chinese note handed to Sir Eric Drummond just before the expiry of the statutory time limit is not categorical demand for the special assembly.

It says China will not exercise her right to summon the Assembly provided she is given an assurance that it will be possible in agreement with the Council to call a special meeting of the Assembly later but failing such an assurance China must exercise her rights.

Dr. Yen's attitude is apparently aimed at not embarrassing the Council at present and simultaneously not to sacrifice the very important prerogative.

Opinion is expressed in the League circles that a meeting will be arranged in the course of the week or 10 days.—Reuter.

Dr. Mrs. Sukhtankar Tops The Poll In "D" Ward

BOMBAY'S NEW CITY FATHERS

Surprises And Upsets Of The Ballot Box

The results of the Municipal elections were out on Friday evening. There are many surprises and upsets in the returns of the civic fathers to the Corporation.

Two ladies have been returned from the "D" Ward—Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar tops the list in the "D" ward while Miss Maniben Kara who contested the election for the first time stands third in "D" Ward.

The notable feature of "A" Ward election is the defeat of Mr. Chowna who used to "enliven" the Corporation by his versatality in addressing in a number of languages.

Amongst the sitting Corporators who failed to be returned are in addition to Mr. Chowna, Mr. Fatehmahomed Maniar, Mr. Hiralal Nanavati, Mr. S. A. Barodawalla and Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe.

A large number of agents and canvassers of candidates to the Bombay Municipal Elections turned up on Friday to ascertain the results of the elections. A large number of municipal clerks were placed on special duty of counting the votes and the work of scrutiny was carried on under closed doors under the supervision of the Commissioner. Not even the Municipal Councillors were allowed to get inside. They had to satisfy themselves with peep through the window panes and wait patiently till the result was announced.

At about 6 p.m. the result was announced by the Municipal Commissioner who first invited the press representatives and then the members of the public and the candidates in the municipal hall.

While a large number of old councillors have again got in, a few new councillors have also succeeded to get in through elections among whom are also Principal Sorab Davar, Mr. G. P. C. Wade, Miss Maniben Kara, Mr. V. N. Vedak, Mr. M. S. Mitha and Mr. Sk. Nabiulla. Mrs. Nalinibai

(Continued on page 9).

Mr. B. G. Horniman & The "Chronicle"

The conductors of "The Bombay Chronicle," and the "Indian Daily Mail," have concluded arrangements whereby the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman are now fully available in the general conduct of these papers.

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Situations Vacant.

POST—SECRETARY for the work of the Chamber of Princes in His Highness' office. Salary up to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications. Must have thorough knowledge of English and Hindi; will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st March, 1932, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS HIGHNESS SHRI RAJ RISHI DEV of ALWAR.
A 4386

WANTED—An Experienced GRADUATE for coaching a student preparing for Inter Art Exam. English, Sanskrit. Lowest terms. Apply Box No. 1383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R6700

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A R 6694

WANTED—GENERAL, SPECIAL and CHIEF AGENTS and some ORGANISERS on handsome commission or pay throughout India and Burma for the KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance business with unique privileges. Particulars from the MANAGING AGENTS, 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

POST—A. D. C., salary upto Rs 800/- according to qualifications must have excellent knowledge of English and Hindi and must know games and riding. Kshatriyas will be given preference. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th February, 1932, to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Dev, Alwar.
A 4329

WANTED for THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE CO., LTD., founded by the late Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru—AGENTS on salary and commission for guaranteed business from Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar, Surat, Broach and Deccan and Karnatak. Please apply to RAM NATH CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B., Secretary; Dawasji Patel Street Bombay 1.

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WANTED—Qualified HINDU NURSE, B. P. N. A. for Cutch Mandvi Maternity Home. Apply CANJEE DWARKADASS, 53, Mint Road, Fort Bombay.
A R6701.

WANTED—A TEACHER for a Local School, Gujarati knowing graduate preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1386, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 4391

Situations Wanted

FIRST CLASS HONOURS ECONOMICS GRADUATE. Sometime College Fellow, Tutorial Experience, seeks EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 1382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 6696

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USE "DERMINE" best cure for RING-WORM, ECZEMA, DRY ITCH, etc. price 6 annas. Sold at leading Chemists and Provision Merchants. POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, PERRY & CO., D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market, AKBERALLI, Fort, etc., Dermine does not stain the clothes.
5 2372

Houses & Flats Wanted

WANTED—ON HIRE: An independent ground or first floor, containing twelve to fourteen rooms with free and open ventilation situated near tramway and Hindu Lodge on the Girgaon Back Road, Sandhurst Road, Bhuleshwar or Kalkadevi Road. For particulars see or write:—JIVABHAI B. PATEL, Parekhvadi, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay 4. Telephone No. 24487.
D R6541

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FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M WE

CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS JULY 1932—Last date of sending entry forms 17th February. Intending candidates must apply without delay. Oral and Postal Course. S. CAMBRIDGE COACHING INSTITUTE, Opp. Taj Mahal Hotel.
E R6702

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E R6577

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OUR FIELD FORCE—Is increasing from month to month! Why? Because of the very liberal commission terms combined with our very attractive premium rates. You should not lose any time but take up our AGENCY immediately as side line or whole time profession. Apply for particulars to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited, (Incorporated in Germany), Largest Life Insurance Company of European Continent. Head Office for India:—Qutab Road, P. B. 117, DELHI.
A 4285A

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WANTED—A HEALTHY BRIDE for a Bania Vaishnav Bachelor of 30 years, employed in a Government Office. Monthly income Rs. 200. Estates in upcountry and other properties. Apply to Box No. 1353, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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L R6691

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SILVER TIPS TO FORTUNE—As. 12 post free. Books by money order. PAKALE, Subrahmanyam, Vizianagaram.
R6704

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KEROSENE GODOWN TO LET in Sewri area about 8,000 sq. feet. Rent Rs. 800 per month. Apply to Box No. 1374, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 6670

RACE TIPS.

SMAPS RACE TIPS—MASTER SMAPS gave several Winners during opening of Big Meetings. His last General Card Rs. 5 included: BIRBAL won Rs. 210; VIJAYAKUMARI won Rs. 43/8; ORIENT, REJOICE, NIJINSKI, AL HAMIL placed. FUNNY FACE scratched and ROSNAREE 4th. One special winner Rs. 20 BIRBAL won Rs. 210. Three sure winners Rs. 5 ORIENT, REJOICE, NIJINSKI all placed. Place treble Rs. 15 ORIENT, REJOICE, NIJINSKI all placed and brought Rs. 69. Smaps Cards will contain six surprising winners. Available: "A. H. Wheeler's Railway Suburban Bookstalls General Cards only." G. P. O. Bookstalls, King & Co., J. A. Noronha & Co., Charni Road. SMAPS KEY TO AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES, contains wonderful instruction Price Rs. 5.
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N R6639

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GOVERNMENT announcements. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED 12TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th day of February, 1932, at 2-30 P.M. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt Directors' Report and the audited statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1931.
(2) To transact the business left unfinished at the 12th Annual Ordinary General Meeting held on 4th September, 1931.
(3) To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th day of February 1932 to Monday the 29th day of February, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. PARAKH & CO.,
Managing Agents.
4388

Public Notices.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS for 6½ per cent. Improvement Trust Loan repayable on 1st November, 1937, are invited. No tender below Rs. 94-8-0 will be accepted.

2. Interest will be paid half-yearly at the rate of 6½ per cent. on 1st day of January and the first day of July of each year.

3. Five per cent. should be paid with the application and the balance within a fortnight of the date of the application.

4. The Board reserve the right to withdraw the loan from the market at any time.

5. For further particulars apply to the Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Board,
H. B. SHIVDASANI,
Chief Officer.
4360

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 175 OF 1932.

The TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

Versus

DAYABHAI LADHABHAI KOTHARI ... Defendant.

To,
DAYABHAI LADHABHAI KOTHARI, Esqr.
Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Court will be moved before Mr. Justice Blackwell on THURSDAY, the 18th day of February, 1932, at 11-15 o'clock on the part of the Plaintiffs for an Order that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit some fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the property mentioned in the plaint with all usual powers and that the Defendant do pay the Plaintiffs' costs of this Notice and Order and of the application for Interim Receiver.

AND TAKE NOTICE ALSO that an Order granting special leave to serve this Notice of Motion and in the meantime appointing Mr. H. G. Mhaire Estate Agent of the Plaintiffs' Interim Receiver was made on the 4th day of February, 1932.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1932.

(Sd.) CRAWFORD BAYLEY and CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4387.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HIRALAL JANIBHOY, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an employee of the Bombay Port Trust, residing at Old Khoja Chawl, in Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

BAPULAL JANIBHOY, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a servant in a private firm the brother of the deceased now residing at Jethabhai Pole in Khadia in Ahmedabad. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixth day of February in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand nine-hundred and thirty-two and in the Twenty-second Year of Our Reign.

(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL

The 6th day of February, 1932.
Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4392

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 94 OF 1932.

Re: SHIVJI DAMJI and BHAGWANDAS DAMJI, carrying on business as Messrs. L. Ramji at Laxmidas Khimji Market, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Debtors.
Ex-parte: VADILAL MANSUKHRAM ... Petitioning ..... Creditor.

On the 11th day of February, 1932, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 11th day of Feb., 1932
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
4389

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1560 of 1930.

MAHARAJADHIRAJA KAMESHWARA SINGH BAHADUR, of Darbhanga ... Plaintiff.
V/s.
(1) AZIZ BURJORJI SHROFF and (2) DOSIBAI BURJORJI SHROFF, the heirs and legal representatives of Burjorji Sorabji Shroff of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants and (3) Bai REHEMETBAI, widow of Ahmed Abdul Satar of Bombay. ... ... Defendants.

To,
Bai REHMETBAI, widow of Ahmed Abdul Satar, 3rd defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit for taking an account of the moneys due in respect of several transactions mentioned in the Plaint and for recovering from the 1st and 2nd defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of the late Dr. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, the amount so ascertained as aforesaid and costs and for an order that in default of payment thereof within a time to be fixed by this Hon'ble Court, the mortgaged properties comprised in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 1st day of April, 1921, and the Deeds of Further Charge and Mortgage, dated 20th day of August, 1923, be sold and the net sale proceeds thereof applied in or towards the payments referred to in prayers (b) and (c) of the Plaint; that in the event of the Deed of Exchange referred to in para 12 of Plaint, being executed prior to the date of sale, the property obtained from Government be included in the said sale and the property which may be transferred to Government, be excluded therefrom and in the event of a deficiency, plaintiff to be at liberty to apply for an Order to recover the balance from defendants Nos. 1 and 2 etc., and the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 16th day of March 1932 when if you fail to appear with your evidence an 'ex-parte' decree will be passed against you.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
14, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.
4379

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of JETHIBAI, widow of Gordhandas Haridas, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, who resided at 6, Rastriya Shala Road, Vile Parle, in the Bombay Suburban District. ... Deceased.

VITHALDAS HARIDAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a piecegoods Broker, residing at 6, Rastriya Shala Road, Vile Parle, in the Bombay Suburban District. ... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

7th day of December, 1931.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys
4382

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 12.
Ellora, Curter, Karachi.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.
Terqestan, Alberti, Trieste.
Maur, Swanson, Bangkok.
Viceroy of India, Ohlson London.
Bamora, Currinthers, Busrah.
Chitral, Sigger, London.

DEPARTURES.
February 13.
Chitral, Sigger, London.
British Splendour Davies, Abadan.
Arabia, Ferrwin, Java.

LOADING.
February, 12.
Steamer Kenya for Durban.
Steamer City of Singapore for Karachi.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Chitral.—The P and O S N Coy's English Mail steamer Chitral, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ellora arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaveera, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Maur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bamora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 17 passengers.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia will sail to-day for Java, with same bottom cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Kenya:—The B I S N Co.'s mail steamer Kenya, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 8 a.m. from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 12.

S S Chitral for Marseilles.—1334 bags groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo; 140 bags turmeric, S M Rajgor & Co.

For London.—32 bales animal skin, A W G Huseinjadah; 8 bales animal skin, H A Amin; 5 bales animal skin, B Mehdi; 19 bales animal skin, G E Dossa.

For Jaffa.—4 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta.—79 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Tripoli.—21 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool.—300 bags groundnut cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 75 bales hemp, M Nissim.

For Manchester.—1300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Mongolia for London.—130 bags turmeric, M Bhuta & Co.; 400 bags kardi seed, M Bhuta & Co.

S S Benares for Ghent.—55 bales cotton raw, C & Thackersey Ltd.

For Antwerp.—100 bales cotton thread waste, V P Maskal; 50 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

For Hamburg.—602 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 611 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

For Rotterdam.—1048 bags groundnut cakes, Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Glasgow.—1238 bags massoor, Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona.—25 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.; 1232 bags myrabollam, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Maur for Sydney.—184 bags myrabollam, C Jivanlal & Co.; 310 bags myrabollam, P Mathradas & Co.

For Melbourne.—369 bags myrabollam, C Jivanlal & Co.; 62 bags myrabollam, P Mathradas & Co.

For Brisbane.—69 bags myrabollam, P Mathradas & Co.

For Freemantle.—25 bags myrabollam, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Tango Maru for Hongkong.—5000 pkgs. onions, R E Dadachanji; 200 bags gum olibonum, Mathradas & Co.

For Moji.—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya.—250 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe.—150 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 38 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.

For Nagasaki.—300 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 12.

S S Birkenfels, Agents, L Edwards Ltd, from Hamburg.—128 cases glassware; 182 cases paper; 257 cases beer; 200 cases plywood, 330 cases slates; 25 cases rubber ware; 100 cases e'ware; 50 cases lamps; 576 cks. chemicals; 143 cases enamel ware; 50 cases fuses; 516 drums dyes; 104 drums M A F oil; 28 drums varnish; 156 drums whate oil; 125 cases wood pulp; 200 bundles steel; 46 bundles copper sheets; 275 bundles y.m. squares and sheets; 2533 bundles timber.

From Bremen.—648 cases beer; 266 cases glassware; 90 bundles wire ties; 63 cases vices; 76 cases hinges; 100 cases tiles, 150 cases slates; 84 cases paper; 275 cases springs; 325 bundles copper sheets 800 bundles Ashen wood; 486 bundles nails.

From Antwerp.—657 drums dyes dry; 1450 bags, 475 drums chemicals; 200 drums dyes paste; 20 cases arsenic; 716 bundles nails 946 bundles steel channel, 878 bundles steel sheets; 2742 bundles steel hooks; 189 bags chalk; 103 cases screws; 537 bundles sleeper; 700 bags vegetable products; 44 cases cheese; 84 cases lead cable; 250 cases soda ash; 60 cases zinc dust; 100 washers; 1780 bags farina; 380 bundles tubes; 87 bundles bolts and nuts; 50 bags aniline salt; 369 cases tyres; 825 cases glass ware; 280 bags starch.

From Port Said.—131 bags caustic soda; 300 drums chemicals; 550 bales cotton; 1000 bags soda ash.

From Port Sudan.—1000 bales cotton.

S S Badarpur, Agents, B. Shell Oil Co., from Rangoon.—1325433 gallons kerosene oil; 1170158 gallons benzine; 2131 cks. lub. oil; 35 cks. grease; 30 kg. grease; 14 cases grease; 120 cases shell tox; 30 drums shell tox; 46 cases motor oil; 1426 cases candles; 90 cks. wax; 39 pcos. pig lead; 16 cases paraffin wax.

RAIN IN PUNJAB HILLS

POONA, Feb. 12.

Yesterday's low pressure area over East Rajputana has filled up after causing nearly general rain or snow in the Punjab Hills. A few falls of rain have also occurred in Assam. A low pressure area has appeared this morning over Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji quarter of an inch; Simla a half and Dharampore a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Assam and extend in North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. Local falls of rain may also occur in the Punjab Hills.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,200 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at six hours thirty-two minutes Indian Standard Time, to-day.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12-2-1932:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .033

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 72.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 67.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees 1.0 above normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.2 degrees 2.4 above normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 152 miles

Velocity of maximum gust o wind during 24 hours 22 miles pe hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 0

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,200 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 6 hours 32 minutes this morning (I.S.T.)

Official barometer Reading dated 12-2-32.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.8 deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please substract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Feb. 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c & f. Calcutta,—

Feb.-Mar. per cwt.	8/9
Nominal per cwt.	8/9-1/2
C & F Bombay, per cwt.,—	
Feb./Mar. per cwt.	8/9-1/2
	Nominal
C & F Karachi,—	
Feb.-Mar. per cwt.	8/9-1/2
	Nominal.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Feb. 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)
Spot 7-1/8

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on 15 December, 2016

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M. ON SUNDAY.

Hidden Danger stalked 'neath an Hawaiian moon as perilous romance blossomed under vengeful eyes.

Chilling mystery, thrilling adventure as CHARLIE CHAN seeks

The BLACK CAMEL

with

WARNER OLAND
SALLY EILERS
Bela Lugosi

FOX PICTURE

CHARLIE CHAN says:
Even wisest man sometimes mistakes bumblebee for blackberry.

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MUSSOLINI'S CALL TO AMERICA

Renounce War Debts

"THEY WILL LOSE NOTHING"

ROME (By Mail).

A striking call to America to renounce her war debts, as already briefly reported by cable, appeared in the January 13 issue of "Popolo d'Italia". There is no reason to doubt that the author of this outspoken declaration is Signor Mussolini.

The article strikes at the root of the problem, and is entitled, "A Word to America." After tracing the reparations chain, it states: "There is only one State which owes nothing and is the creditor of all—the United States of America.

"England, through its Prime Minister, has in turn indicated that it is not averse from a radical solution. France, in the undefined attitude of the United States, finds a motive for an attitude of intransigeance. The key to the solution is, therefore, in the hands of the United States.

WHAT TO DO, THE QUESTION.

"What is to be done? Take forceful measures to constrain Germany to pay? What measure and with what results? The time for occupations of the Ruhr is past. Even if such a step were attempted, for the sake of argument—in which Italy would refuse to take any part whatsoever—what would befall the Locarno pact and the League of Nations?

"There is now only one way out of this statistical situation—to begin with a betterment of feeling among the European States in their reciprocal position of debtors and creditors.

"This reached, to present a united front of European debtors to America. Renouncing their credits, the European debtors would have a perfectly clear conscience in asking the annulment of their debts by the United States. Do you think that the United States would have the courage to claim the payment of their debts from the European States which had made such concessions to Germany? Do you believe that the United States would force Europe to reconstruct the vicious circle of the Conference of Lausanne which must finally pack up? There's the rub.

"But, before an act of good will by all Europe, which through a reciprocal forgiveness showed that it had overcome the distinction between conqueror and conquered, the United States could certainly not have the courage to insist—not only for moral reasons, although these have great influence on the American spirit.

"America would refuse to appear in the history of humanity as the only, the unique, the persistent and worldly profiteer of the Great War. None of them wish to be likened unto Shylock flourishing his pound of flesh.

MATERIAL REASONS.

"There are material reasons also to urge the Americans to close this account written in blood. You remember what befell the Hoover moratorium of last July? The way is now barred again and more formidably. It is again in America's interest to make a gesture of definitive renunciation. Not only will they lose nothing, but they will gain in other ways. But the first step must be made in Europe.

"No one can pretend that the initiative will be taken by America. As the European States find themselves in face of a 'fait accompli' with Germany, is it thinkable that America would take hostile economic and financial steps to maintain her position?

"No. The economy of the world is solid—whosoever wounds a part wounds all the globe. The world has need of the United States, but the United States has need more than ever of Europe and the world. The hammer of the great bell of reality ring on the two shores of the Atlantic."

FRANCE'S TENNIS LOSSES

Retirement Of Borotra And Lacoste

Weeks ago Reuter announced the retirement from the Davis Cup contests of Lacoste and Borotra of France. The following from the "Evening News" throws more light on the subject:—

France will probably be deprived of the services of both Jean Borotra and Rene Lacoste, two of her famous lawn tennis "Musketeers"—Cochet and Brugnon are the other two—in the Davis Cup singles this year, although there is a possibility that Borotra may play in the doubles if he is required.

Lacoste, who has not been a Davis Cup candidate since 1928, said to-day: "It is very unlikely that I shall play in the Davis Cup this year."

His reason (according to Reuter) is that "home and business must come before pleasure."

Home means his wife, the beautiful young woman golfer—who as Mlle. Simone Thion de la Chaume won the British Women's Open title in 1927, and is the only foreign player ever to have taken the women's title out of England—and his six-months-old son Bernard.

Business means his important appointment with the Hispano-Suiza Co., makers of motor-car and aeroplane engines.

LACK OF PRACTICE.

"In the Davis Cup it is not only necessary to play well, but to play supremely well," said Lacoste today. "And my business and my home make it very difficult for me to obtain the concentrated and sustained practice necessary for such a contest."

"Nevertheless," he added: "France should have a good chance in the Challenge Round, which I do not visualise as a contest between France and America but as one between France and Great Britain.

JEAN BOROTRA'S SECRET.

The Golden Arrow Continental special was moving slowly out of Victoria station, but Jean Borotra, the Bounding Basque of Paris—and Wimbledon—was talking to me about his tennis without a thought for the moving train in which he had booked a seat in a first-class Pullman.

As usual he arrived at the station a minute or two before the train was due to start in a breathless hurry, having been dashing about London on business from an early hour.

He threw a pile of papers into my hands with a courtly bow and "Hold these for a minute, please," posed for a couple of photographers and issued a few orders in true Borotra style to platform officials all busily touching their caps.

"You want to know how I keep fit for tennis in all this whirl of business and travelling. Well, I don't".

"But you must do something," I urged. And then Borotra told me the secret.

UP EARLY.

"Three times a week, at 7-30 a.m. a masseur comes round to my house, and we have an hour's boxing, skipping, and massage. It is the only time I have to spare. The rest of the day is given over to business, business, business.

"My actual tennis is limited to three-quarters of an hour one day a week. With a friend, not a professional.

"I do not think there is much difference in my play. My muscles are still supple and my limbs strong. Yes, I am still young. Why, then, do I talk of retiring?

"It is stamina for the very big tennis that I lack. Two, three sets, yes. But not after that.

"If I got more sleep and went in for hard training I should still be all right, but I have not the time for that. But I shall probably play in the singles at Wimbledon this year, for I love your centre court and its crowd.

HIS SUCCESSOR.

"My successor in the Davis Cup singles? Lacoste, if he could play, but there are youngsters like Marcel Bernard and Merlin who will have to be considered for a place.

"I might play in the doubles."

The door of Borotra's Pullman was then some distance down the platform gathering pace every second. Officials had to shout to him before he realised the danger of being left behind.

Three bounds—real "centre court" bounds—and he had caught the Pullman up, and snatched his papers from my hands as I sprinted at his heels.

He was smiling and waving good-bye in the door of the car as I shouted. "What about Austin and Perry?"

"Both fine players," came the answering shout.

"If they play like they did against us in Paris——"

Distance and the roar of the train drowned his words, and the Bounding Basque had gone.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10: EXTRA SHOW AT 10 A.M. TO-MORROW

JOSEPH P. KENNEDY PRESENTS

GLORIA SWANSON

The fascinating wink that cornered the love market.

A Circe in sable; learning about love from experts, skimming dangerous curves, playing with fire in her quest for adventure. What a siren! What a heartbreaker! Sparkling comedy! Lavish production! Romance, Drama and ardent emotions woven into Gloria Swanson's greatest triumph!

And Gloria Swanson's most amazing Fashion Exhibit.

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UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & CO., OR AT CINEMA.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

England-Ireland Contest

KEY TO INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, February 11.

With everything to gain by the victory over England at Dublin, to-morrow, Ireland are unlucky in having to make several changes in their original team. The match is the probable key to the International Championship as, if Ireland win, they will be a distinct menace to Wales, who have hitherto been unbeaten and are making strong bid to retain the title.

Russell of Cork has been injured as also his selected substitute McCormick of Wanderers, necessitating the substitution of the 1930 International Dunne. The vacant position of backs may be filled by Arigho.

England have made sweeping changes after their defeat by the Springboks, and Wales have cast off their halves Sobey and Spong, dropping Tallent from backs, and Baxby, Norman and Coley from the Pact.

The new Caps are Elliott and Gadney (halves), Webb, Hobbs, Roberts (Coventrys Hooker), Evans and Vaughan Jones. Aarvold captains England and Beamish Ireland.

The personnel of the teams is as under:—

Ireland:—Morris (Bective), Waide (North Ireland), Deverhunt (Army), another lightfoot (Lansdowne), Murray (Wanderers), ODavy (Lansdowne), Beamish (Leicester), Casey (Young Munsters), Farrell (Bective), Murphy (Cork), Pike (Lansdowne), McRoss (Queens), Dunne (Lansdowne), and Siggins (Collegians).

England:—Barr (Leicester), Tanner (Gloucester), Burland (Bristol), Gerrard (Bath), Arrvold (Blackheath), Elliott (United Services), Gadney (Leicester), Evans (United Services), Roberts (Coventry), Gregory (Bristol), Harris (Northampton), Hobbs (Army), Webb (Devonport Services), Mcdhodgson (Northern), Vaughan Jones (United Services).—A.P.

"EVERY INCH A REVOLUTIONARY":

Marshal Feng's Claim

SHANGHAI, (BY MAIL.)

Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang, once famous as the "Christian General" of China and who afterwards was accused of being a Bolshevist, startled a gathering of missionaries in Shanghai when with a wave of the hand he said:

"Even if you put me under microscopic study in the laboratory to toe a true revolutionary such you will find that I am from tip to toe a true revolutionist such as Jesus Himself."

The Marshal, who, with a change of Government in Nanking, has come out of his retirement into political prominence again, told the same audience: "I would not care if some unscrupulous persons were to say that I have become a Bolshevist, nor would I be pleased if they should find that I am not."

"The sole purpose to which I have dedicated my life is to emancipate the masses from their sufferings, the sufferings of the poor from the rich, the layman from those in power, the laborer from the capitalist."

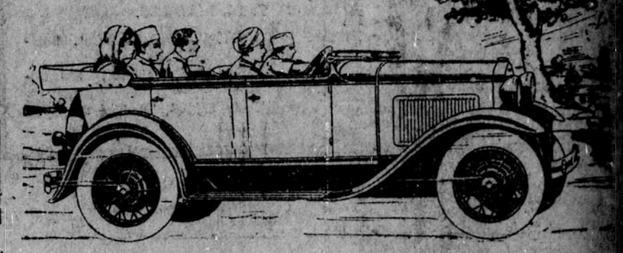
Marshal Feng, still a powerful leader, wears the dress of coolies and eats their food. Three years ago when he was a Minister in the Nanking Government he lived in a mud hut outside the walls of Nanking, while the rest of the Cabinet lived in mansions within.

Some time ago a newspaper held a straw vote for two Chinese who should be placed in the mythical Chinese Hall of Fame. Feng was one of the two chosen, the other being the father of the Kuomintang, the late Sun Yat Sen.—Reuter.

SAFETY-GLASS IMPERATIVE!

THE following Regulation came into force in the British Isles on January 1st 1932: "Windscreens.—All glass fitted to windscreens or windows facing to the front on the outside of any motor vehicle, except glass fitted to the upper deck of a double-decked vehicle, must be safety glass."

FORD CARS HAVE BEEN EQUIPPED SINCE 1928 WITH SHATTERLESS GLASS WINDSCREENS.



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Flit spray kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, ants, moths, bed bugs, roaches and their eggs. It is deadly to insects but harmless to people. Easy to use. Does not stain. Do not confuse Flit with other insecticides.

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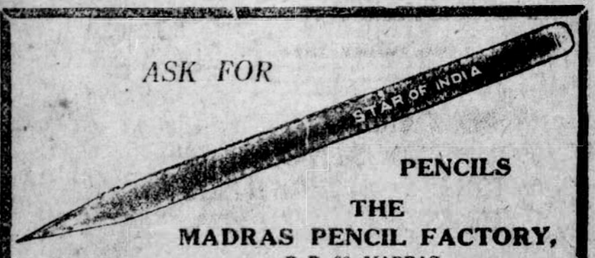

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ANNUAL DIRECTIONS

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Prepared according to my special system based on Solar Birth Signs this Reading will foretell with remarkable accuracy Monthly and Weekly influences about your Travel, Marriage, Domestic affairs, Profession, Finance, Accidents, Health, with fortunate and unfortunate dates of every Month for the whole year. Very useful to all.

SEND DATE OF BIRTH WHEN ORDERING.

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The Great Mesmerist, ELLORE.
(Madras Presidency)

INDIA'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS

"Clear Necessity For Direct Relations With Foreign States" Says Dr. Lanka Sundaram

Writing in the current number of "Triveni" Dr. Lanka Sundaram, says:—

In any scheme of Constitutional Reforms for India, the question of external relations and their control must be equitably settled. The Lord Chancellor, in his summing up of the proceedings of the Federal Structure Committee of the first Round Table Conference, mentioned 'external relations' as falling into the category of Crown subjects. An attempt to reserve external relations to the Crown engenders grave difficulties, while the political settlement of the Indian demand would be incomplete and certainly unsatisfactory in the event of such a reservation. Even more, the relegation of external relations to the control of ministers responsible to the Crown is liable to serious administrative difficulties, while the existing rights of the Central Legislature which were acquired during the past twelve years would have to be abrogated. Finally, there is the problem of the Indian States in the future Federal Constitution. In this respect again, the question of external relations occupies an important place.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEFINITIONS.

The control of the external relations of India has been so far subject to and defined by the following constitutional utterances and arrangements:

1. H. M.'s Government admitted "the Government of India to full partnership in the councils of the Empire."

—Parliamentary Declaration, 23 May 1917.

2. India was represented and took part on a basis of equality with other Dominions of the British Commonwealth in the Imperial War Conferences and Cabinets of 1917 and 1918.

3. Any re-adjustment of the relations between Great Britain and the Dominions and India "shall be based upon the full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth and of India as an important portion of the same."

—Resolution IX of the Imperial War Cabinet of 1917.

4. The objective to be achieved was postulated to be "the gradual development of representative institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government" by India.

Parliamentary Declaration of 20th August, 1917.

5. "India's position in the Imperial Conference opened the door to negotiation between India and the rest of the Empire."

Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee of 1919.

6. Representation of India at the Peace Conference of Paris and the signature by Indian plenipotentiaries of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919.

7. Mention of India in the "annexe" of the League Covenant which postulates 'full self-government' as the criterion of future membership of the League organisation, and original membership of India in the League of Nations.

Article 1 of the Covenant of the League.

8. India is a 'High Contracting Party' in all the League treaties and documents.

9. Indian plenipotentiaries, by virtue of Royal letters patent, sign League conventions and deposit instruments of ratification by India of same.

Cf. Sir Atul Chatterjee deposited the instrument of ratification of the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, in May 1931.

10. While special emphasis was laid upon the position of India, the Dominions were defined as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any respect of domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Balfour Report on Inter-Imperial Relations, 1926.

11. In the view of H. M.'s Government "it is implicit in the Declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is the attainment of Dominion Status."

The Viceroy to the people of India in 1929.

12. "There is a Dominion Status in action, ... there is a Dominion attribute which has now become part and parcel of the rights of India."

The Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons, 18th December, 1929.

13. Speaking with special reference to merchant shipping legislation, it was emphasised that "as the position of India in these matters has always been to all intents and purposes identical with that of the Dominions, it is not anticipated that there would be any difficulty in applying our recommendations to India."

Section 124 of the Report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation, 1930.

14. H. M. the King conferred upon the High Commissioner for India the same diplomatic status as that enjoyed by similar representatives of the Dominions, early in 1931.

These declarations and arrangements, recognised to be inadequate cannot, it is submitted, be abrogated in any new constitution for India. Reservation of external relations to the Crown, as contemplated by the Sankey Report, militates against the formidable constitutional practice operating during recent years. A constitution which is retrograde in character is out of question.

JURIDICAL AND POLITICAL UNITY.

We now pass on to a consideration of the point that both in constitutional theory, legal fact and political reality, India has attained and retains an essential unity for all external purposes. The Interpretation Act of 1889 (s. 18, sub-s. 5) defines India as comprising "British India, together with any territories of any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of Her Majesty." Thus the seal was set upon a fundamental principle which compels recognition by world States of this juridical and political unity of India. Again, the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890 recognises, for all external purposes, the unity of the people of Indian Provinces and Indian States. It only remains that the nationality and naturalisation laws of India must be co-ordinated and codified. Furthermore, in all international documents India has preserved this characteristic of territorial and political unity, whether it is in the case of the League of Nations, commercial conventions with foreign States, or emigration of Indian nationals to oversea countries. Even though an administrative definition of the Government of India is available in Section 33 of the Government of India Act, a statutory definition of the "Government of India" as distinct from H. M. Government is necessary.

RIGHTS OF LEGISLATURE.

The Central Legislature of India has acquired certain definite rights in regard to the control of external relations. It is within the competence of the Legislature to scrutinise the budgetary provision for all external purposes, as in the case of India's contribution to the League of Nations and the expenses of the Indian delegations to various international conferences. There is a Standing Committee on Emigration, and the rights of the Legislature in regard to the dealings of India with foreign States, wherever the interests of Indian nationals abroad are involved, are specifically recognised.

In another sphere, and a more important sphere too, the position of the Central Legislature is secure. Under Articles 405 and 408 of the Covenant of the League of Nations it is obligatory on the part of the Government to bring the conventions of the League to the notice of the Legislature, obtain its sanction and introduce the necessary legislation. It is submitted that the existing powers of the Viceroy to take action over the heads of the legislators in regard to League matters is entirely unconstitutional and derogatory to the functions of any parliament. Nor are these international conventions of purely domestic interest to India alone. It is impossible here to enter into a discussion of the rights of the Central Legislature in relation to the ratification of every convention of the League organisations. But to illustrate the point we desire to make, it must be mentioned that of the 33 League and 11 International Labour Conventions, Protocols thereto and Recommendations ratified by India, the assent of the Legislature was taken by the Government and the necessary legislation passed. In the case of International Labour Conventions this feature is of fundamental importance.

The Government of India is in direct touch with the International Labour Office, and, considering the existing imperfect constitution of India, this is no mean arrangement. In so far as the consent of the Legislature has been and is secured in regard to conventions such as the Conventions, Agreements and Protocols for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions for 1927 and 1928, the Convention and Protocol for the suppression of Counterfeit Currency of 1929 and similar International instruments, it is evident that the Legislature is the only body competent to deal with foreign States interested in these matters. Obviously, such arrangements and constitutional precedents cannot be wiped away. On the contrary, there is every necessity and justification for their equitable extension, as we will show below.

POSITION OF STATES.

It must be here pointed out that the position of the Indian States has so far been extremely anomalous. While not being international personalities, they are not amenable to any administrative action by the Government of India. In his despatch to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations dated 26th September 1927, the late Lord Birkenhead, then Secretary of State for India, outlined the difficulties to be faced in extending the scope of international conventions ratified by India to the territories of the Indian States. We are not in any way inclined to embarrass the Indian States. But it is submitted that an Indian Prince is always associated with the work of the Indian delegations to the League. The delegation is composite in character and bound by convention to unanimity of policy. An Indian Prince or, as in the case of the League Assembly this year, one of his officers, always takes part in the deliberations of the League and makes statements on behalf of India which have as much binding effect as those made by any statesman in the delegation and coming from the Indian provinces. In all equity it is essential that the Indian States should become parties to all external obligations undertaken by India from time to time. Actually, whenever an Indian Prince or his substitute lays down a particular line of policy on behalf of India it does not bind his own State, not to speak of the States belonging to the members of his Order. Obviously, such a state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely.

But there is one saving grace for this tangled problem. In the future Federal Constitution, responsibility at the Centre is to be shared in a corporate manner by the statesmen of the Indian provinces and the Indian States. This is an additional and substantial argument for the co-ordination of administrative action of the Governments of the Indian provinces with that of the Governments of the Indian States.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN STATES.

This leads us to a consideration of India's relations with foreign States. We recognise that this is a very delicate question and bristles with numerous difficulties. Imperial policy sets its limit to India's dealings in this respect. But there is a clear necessity for direct relations between India and foreign States. Such is the position existing between the Dominions and Great Britain at the present day. Wherever the Dominions have their own diplomatic representatives, e.g., Canada and the Irish Free State at Washington, Paris, Tokio, etc., such diplomatic agency was specifically intended to be supplementary to that of H. M.'s Government. Such was the original scheme prepared by the Canadian Prime Minister immediately after the Great War. Indeed, a scheme was originally adumbrated according to which Dominion diplomatic services were intended to be tacked on to the Imperial Service in the manner of subordinate coalescence. We recognise that this is not the practice of the Dominions at the present day, which always try to preserve their own individuality. But during an agreed transition period an Indian diplomatic corps should be given the opportunity of familiarising itself with the manifold problems involved in inter-statal relations before definitely taking charge thereof.

Such is the pre-eminent demand in the case of States with which India has direct and intimate relations of its own. Such is the nature of India's connection with South Africa. There are about three million Indian nationals abroad, and emigration is a matter of vital concern to India and actually falls under the jurisdiction of the Central Legislature even under the present regime. It is submitted that direct relations with foreign States where Indian nationals find a home ought to be conceded. Without going into statistical detail, it is urged that wherever Indian overseas interests either in the shape of the numerical strength of emigrants or of vested interests, preponderate, Indian diplomatic representation ought to be permitted. Such are the demands of India in relation to the Netherlands (Dutch Guiana and Java), Portugal (Portuguese East Africa), France (Madagascar and other colonies), certain Central American States and others. Of course, individual interests must be carefully weighed before this suggestion is put into operation. But it is urged that the principle of direct approach to foreign States must be granted and the future Federal Parliament in India vested with its control.

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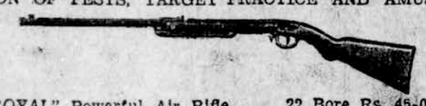

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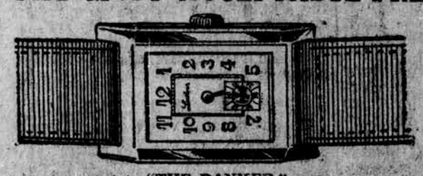

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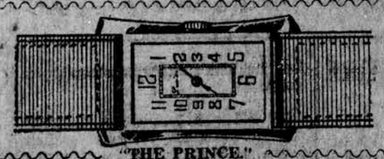

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I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that, far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration, thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balasmic effect of the oils used promotes the tone of the skin.

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SEPARATE ELECTORATES—A CURSE

MR. A. SAMAD'S SPEECH IN COUNCIL

Maulvi Abdus Samad supporting the resolution of Rai Bahadur Satyendra Kumar Das recommending to the Government "to resort to legislation to prevent recurrence of communal disorders in Bengal Council on Thursday, said: Mr. President, Sir, I have full sympathy with the object which the Hon'ble Member has in moving the resolution. But, Sir, the riots and disorders of which he complains are mere effects of a cause and unless that cause is removed the effects would continue to occur. Legislation would be of no avail as long as the cause remains. The cause is nothing but the poison of communal electorate which has been injected into the body-politic of India. Remove the cause and the effects would automatically disappear.

Sir, the Hindus and Muslims have lived in this country for centuries as brothers and neighbours. No doubt they often quarrelled on grave and sudden provocation as brothers would always quarrel with brothers as long as the world lasts. If they quarrelled to-day they made peace tomorrow. But the peculiar feature of the quarrels and riots which are occurring since the Reformed constitution came into existence is that these riots continue for days and sometimes for months together and there is an organised attempt made by each community to exterminate the other. The leaders' attempt to stop fighting and restore peace always ends in failure. Such attempt must always fail as long as the pernicious system of communal electorate exists.

The reason is obvious. The leaders cannot exercise any control over persons who are at the bottom of communal riots for fear of losing popularity and support at the time of election. Instead of checking, the leaders are often seen to encourage the ringleaders or at least to connive at their misdeeds with a view to earn cheap notoriety as champions of their respective communities. Such mentality stands the leaders in good stead at the time of election and is bound to continue as long as the system of separate electorate continues. I shudder to think, Sir, of the disastrous consequences that would follow the perpetuation of communal electorate in the future Swaraj Government of India.

Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan: On a point of Order, Sir. Are we considering the merits and demerits of separate electorates?

SEEDS OF CIVIL WAR.

Maulvi Abdus Samad: Instead of bringing unity, peace, prosperity and happiness which is the real aim of self-government, the proposed Swaraj Government with separate electorate as the basis of election would usher in an era of anarchy, bloodshed and fratricidal war before which the late Dacca, Cawnpore and Chittagong riots would sing into insignificance. The people shall have to cry halt and appeal to the British Government to intervene and save them from the horrors of civil war. The bureaucratic system of administration would then be reinstated with greater firmness and the unfitness of the Indian people to govern themselves would be trumpetted throughout the civilised world.

That separate electorate is responsible for the growing ill-feeling and tension between the two communities has been admitted by no less an authority than Sir John Simon. He says in his report 'division by class and creeds means the creation of political camps organised against each other and teaches men to think as partisans and not as citizens." He is positively of opinion that the system of separate electorate is the main if not the only cause of the present-day communal riots.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Momen: On a point of order, Sir. May I draw your attention to the fact that the speaker is merely reading his speech on his resolution No. 14.

ELECTION—A RELIGIOUS ISSUE.

Maulvi Abdus Samad: The reason why separate electorate fosters communal riots is that under such a system the elections are sought and contested on communal and religious issues and not on political and economic issues and necessarily the services of the fanatical section of the community have often to be requisitioned for the success of a candidate and for other political purposes. This is a proposition which no student of political history can deny.

I think, Sir, I have said enough to show that the present day communal riots are the direct consequence of the communal electorate and as the Government is directly responsible for the introduction of this pernicious system, the main responsibility for these unfortunate communal riots ultimately rests upon its shoulder. It is true that ostensibly Government is showing great concern for the settlement of communal differences and expressing pious hopes for an amicable settlement but it is equally true that at the same time it is taking every possible precaution to see that the settlement is not effected on a national basis. Apprehending that the Muslim communalist leaders might ultimately yield and accept joint electorate for fear of being reduced to permanent minority in Bengal and the Punjab, the services of Dr. Ambedkar, the so-called representative of the depressed class Hindus were secured in furtherance of its policy of divide and rule.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

This instilled fresh hopes into the heart of the Muslim delegates and with the help of the British die-hards they entered into an alliance I may say an unholy alliance, with Dr. Ambedkar and the representatives of the European and Anglo-Indian communities and after mature deliberation produced a document known as the Minority Pact. If the future constitution of India be framed on the basis of this Pact, and the time is very opportune for the purpose, because incarceration of the Congress and Nationalist Muslim leaders has made effective opposition to the bureaucratic design well nigh impossible, then woe to India and the Indian people. There would be not only inter-communal fights as at present, but fresh causes for Inter-communal differences would constantly occur, making life unhappy and miserable. This would be a happy consummation indeed from the point of view of the Bureaucracy. Sir, if this be the object of granting Swaraj then I would say to the Government:

"I do not want your alms, please, call off your dog." Let the sons of Mother India live in peace and amity and please do not throw the apple of discord in their midst.

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Surprise For Post Office Officials

Washington.

(By Mail).—An old woman recently approached the savings deposit counter of the Post Office in a country town of South Carolina and presented 600 dollars (£120 at par) in bills.

"They smell like cabbages," said the clerk facetiously. "They ought to," snapped the old woman "they've been buried in the cabbage patch."

She was followed some time later by another woman with 1,500 dollars (£300 at par) to deposit. They had a musty smell, something like burned wood.

The clerk inquired, and was told that the money had been buried in the yard, but that the house had burned down and the spot where the money was buried had been smothered with cinders.

A postmaster in the Far West reports that he was visited by an elderly man, who placed on the counter a sack full of silver of dollars and half-dollars, amounting to 1,000 dollars (£200 at par) in all.

Speaking with a foreign accent, he explained that he had kept his savings in the sack under his mattress, but that they had become so bulky that he was unable to sleep properly.

HORSES MEAL OF A "BANK"

A New York iceman entered Brooklyn Post Office and spread out his money for deposit. The smell was so overpowering that the notes had to be "aired" before they were handled.

It was discovered that the iceman had hidden the money in an old horse cellar in the stable where he kept his horse and delivery van. On opening the stable the day he made his deposit he found that the horse was chewing up the collar and within a few moments would have swallowed the money. He decided that the Post Office was a safer place.

Another depositor in the same office produced 500 dollars (£100 at par) of notes so black that their denominations could not be read. The man was a coal heaver and had hidden the money beneath the coal in his cellar.

From the State of Washington comes a sad tale of the course of true love which did not run smooth.

A middle-aged woman confided to her sweetheart that her money, which some day would be shared with him, was buried in the back yard. One evening, after a lovers' quarrel Romeo, who saw his share fading away, stole into the yard and took his promised half, leaving Juliette's share in the earth. When he had safely deposited in the Post Office, he explained what he had done. The Post Office soon had a second new client.

HIDING PLACES.

Some ingenious hiding-places have been used for saving. One man to keep his savings out of his wife's hands, hid his money in a stove all summer. A sudden cold spell led his wife to light a fire, and the money went up in smoke!

An old woman living in the East sewed her money into her corsets. The garment became shabby and was thrown away again and collected in the usual way by the dust man. Detectives, however, managed to trace the article.

A salesman in South Dakota had made a 2,000 dollar deal with a farmer, who seemed reluctant to make any payment down. The salesman suggested a cheque, but the farmer insisted on paying cash, saying that he would have to go some distance for the money.

The salesman offered to drive him to the bank, but instead the farmer directed him to open country. He finally ordered a halt, made deductions from various trees and posts, dug into the ground and drew out a bag of money from which he made the payment. He then replaced the bag and covered the spot up again.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Chitral" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big meeting: Fourth Day, First race starts at 7-45 p.m.

Annual Wolf Club Sports of the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association, Esplanade maidan, 4-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 14.

Annual Scouts and Rovers Sports of the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association, Esplanade maidan, 3-15 p.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Improvement Trust Board. Special Meeting, Municipal Corporation Hall, 5-10 p.m.

Prof. R. H. Dastur's lecture on "Proofs of Evolution," Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-10 p.m. Talk on Next Week's Amusements by "The Picture-goer"; 9-30 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Saraswatibai Fatarpeker with Datia ram Parwatker.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The O. S. K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on February 10th and is due to arrive on February 23rd via Penang and Colombo.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 14th instant.

VIVEKANANDA JAYANTI:—This Jayanti will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday) at Khar. The programme, from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., includes music by Prof. Verma's pupils, Pravachan by Shastri Bhawanishanker Sukthanker and the feeding of the poor; and in the evening from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Kirtan by Vinayak Bua.

DNYAN-PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society on Monday, 15th February, 1932, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at "Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall" by Prof. R. H. Dastur, M.Sc., F.L.S., of the Royal Institute of Science on "Some Proofs of the Theory of Evolution." The lecture will be illustrated by the lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

MULJI JETHA MARKET OPENS WITH SHUTTERS DOWN

Vigorous Picketing And No Business

The Mulji Jetha Market, which is the premier market dealing in foreign cloth in Bombay, opened all its gates on Friday, but as usual, the shutters of all the shops were down and the market was deserted. When a merchant was asked as to whether there was any likelihood of business being resumed in the near future, he remarked: "No likelihood, unless the political situation improves."

VIGOROUS PICKETING.

It appears that although officially the market is open, not a single merchant is inclined to open the shops in view of the vigorous picketing maintained by women volunteers. All the gates are guarded by women volunteers who keep a vigilant watch over the market during all hours of the day.

The Mangaldas Market which was open was similarly picketed by women volunteers. It appears that practically no business is transacted in foreign cloth.

VOLUNTEERS IN RED SHIRTS.

Silk shops at the New Charni Road were picketed by men and women volunteers. Some of the volunteers who were dressed in red shirts and shorts attracted the attention of the public. In the evening, some of the customers who wanted to make purchases from one of the shops were dissuaded from doing so by the women pickets.

GIRGAUM "DICTATOR" SENTENCED

One Year Hard Labour And Fine

The "Dictator" of the "D" Ward who was arrested in front of the Gowalia Tank Polling Booth on Thursday evening during the Municipal elections was charged with being member of an unlawful association before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum Police Court on Friday. A police officer stated that a meeting under the auspices of the "D" Ward Congress Committee was convened at Gowalia Tank on Thursday evening. The accused marched into the maidan holding a national flag and was arrested. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's hard labour and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default further imprisonment for six months.

Another person who was arrested along with the "Dictator" of the Girgaum Ward was charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BULLETIN SELLER SENTENCED.

A "Congress Bulletin" seller was awarded a sentence of five months' rigorous imprisonment by the same Magistrate. The accused was arrested at the Girgaum Back Road on Thursday evening. The Magistrate convicted the accused under Section 18 (1) of the Press Act of 1931 with selling unauthorised newssheets.

MANDVI "DICTATOR" AND FOUR OTHERS ARRESTED

An impressive Congress demonstration at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi on Friday night culminated in the arrest of five persons including the "Dictator" of the Mandvi Ward.

The "Dictator" who was profusely garlanded held a huge national flag in his hand and standing on the step of the fountain in the centre of the bazar, addressed a large crowd. He was surrounded by four volunteers holding tiny national flags in their hands.

The late arrival of the police helped the "Dictator" to make a speech, and his colleagues to indulge in demonstrations for about 20 minutes.

A large crowd which surrounded them and a still lager crowd of men and women which watched the scenes from the galleries of the houses and shops joined in the demonstrations.

"DICTATOR" ADDRESSES.

The demonstrators who appeared on the scene exactly at 9 p.m. first collected a small crowd round them by beating "Batakis". Ascending the steps of the fountain the "Dictator" made a short speech. It was followed by the singing of a national song by women in which the crowd also joined.

POLICE ON THE SCENE.

Finding at the conclusion of the song that the police had not come the "Dictator" again made a speech. By about 9-20 p.m. a posse of lathi police headed by Deputy Superintendent Raje and Inspector Vanjara of the Pydhoni Police Station arrived on the scene. The police snatched the national flags from the demonstrators and put five of them under arrest.

The arrested persons were marched to the police van amidst cheers and shouts of the usual national slogans and removed to the Pydhoni lock-up.

CHASING OF THE CROWDS.

The arrival of the police was the signal for large crowds to assemble in the locality. The police chased those who were very near to the police van and withdrew within ten minutes. The crowds also dispersed quietly.

"INDIAN RECORDER"

New Quarterly From Calcutta

A meeting of the Publication Sub-Committee appointed by the Indian Journalists' Association to arrange for the collection and publication of reference books for the benefit of the journalists was held on Sunday, the 7th February 1932 at the "Industry" Office, Shambazar, Calcutta.

The publication of the "Indian Recorder". Quarters having been decided on subjects of the contents were discussed. It was settled to include in the contents the following sections:—(1) Chronology of Events—Home and foreign affairs. 2) Legislature. (3 Administrative—Executive and Judicial, (4) Public activities—Congresses, Conferences, etc. (5) Reports—Official and non-official. (6) Indian States. (7) Labour and socialistic movement. (8) Press and Public opinion (writing and speeches)—Indian and Foreign. (9) Industrial and Commercial. (10) People prominent during the period. (11) Statistical (12) Elaborate Index

An Editorial Board consisting of the following have been appointed:—(1) Ramananda Chatterjee. (2) Sj. Ananda Moy Dhara. (3) Sj. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar. (4) Sj. Bidhubhusan Sen Gupta. (5) Sj. Mrinal Kanti Bose. 6) Sj. Kishoree Mohun Banerjee.

Arrangements are being made to get the first quarterly number containing records of events from January to March 1932 published by the 1st week of May next.

Selections For To-Day's Races

(BY "WATCHDOG".)

1ST RACE.

ORIENT	1
PORTIA	2
WAALIM	3

2ND RACE.

HAMIYAH	1
SCINDIA	2
ZEEBAR	3

3RD RACE.

SOSO	1
NO ARGUMENT	2
PRINCESS MAEVE	3

4TH RACE.

SILVERETE	1
ROIDE MONTAGNE	2
VESINGTON PLANET	3

5TH RACE.

HAZIMA	1
COLD STEEL	2
FUNNY FACE	3

6TH RACE.

STRENGTH	1
CARNELIAN	2
HECTOR	3

7TH RACE

ALEXANDER THE GREAT	1
INGRON	2
FREEMAN	3

8TH RACE

BULAND	1
GOLDEN GRACE	2
HIGHNESS	3

9TH RACE.

EL DRAQUE	1
AROOSTOOK	2
FACINO	3

10TH RACE.

TENNYSON	1
GURJI BEG	2
AL NATIQ	3

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR.—The Weekly Bazar will be held on Saturday and Sunday next between the hours of 4 and 8 in the evening, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall when all utility goods of best Swadeshi makes will be on sale.

Special attention is drawn to the Khaddar stall which is run by the Gujarati Stree Sahkari Mandal. Admission is free.

G. K. UNIONS FRESH "DRIVE"

Hurricane Campaign To Enlist Members

PROPAGANDA MEETINGS ALL OVER PAREL

Since the Provincial Trades Union Conference was held the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union has been carrying on brisk its activities at its various centres. Most important of the Union centres is the one at Sun Mill Lane, Fergusson Road. It has about 20,000 workers, working in 20 mills attached to it. Since the disruption after the strike of 1928 there were hardly any members of G. K. U. All Union activities were at a stand-still. It was not long ago that the Union leaders woke up to see the disorganised state of the workers and started reorganizing them to fight for the redress of their grievances and for their immediate economic demands.

The Provincial Trade Union Conference gave the necessary impetus. The Union Centre was revived and it has now launched on a campaign for membership and meetings are being held daily in the chawls. Some of these were held during the last week in Chottani Chawl, Sun Mill Lane, opp. Phoenix Mills and People maidan.

ENERGETIC SECRETARY.

The meetings were presided over by Mr. Abdul Majid and Mr. Nerkar Buva Vice-President of the Union and Mr. Kanukale, President of the Centre Committee and addressed by the leaders of the Union. The energetic Centre Secretary Mr. T. V. Patil has been responsible for the organization and success of the metings.

In all the meetings the leaders have been emphasizing the need of organization to fight for their legitimate demands. Their standard of living has been sinking from 1928 and unemployment has been on the increase. Their wages are steadily lowered in spite of the profits that the mill-owners are making on account of the boycott movement. The Union to-day does not possess the same membership or strength as in 1928. Determined efforts are being made to bring the membership to the high water mark of 1928, and to raise a volunteer corps of 1,500.

16 CONGRESSMEN RELEASED

Mr. S. N. Ali Ordered To Quit Bombay

Messrs. S. K. Pupala, B. J. Deorukhkar, J. C. Mantra, Dongre, Sayed Noor Ali and twelve other Congress workers who were detained in the Byculla House of Correction under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance were released on Friday.

Mr. Saved Noor Ali has been ordered by the Police Commissioner to leave Bombay within 24 hours while Mr. Pupala and Mr. Deorukhkar, the leader of the "Depressed Classes, is served with notices asking them not to take part in Congress activities.

The others are served with notices to report themselves to the police every day.

ARRESTS IN SUBURBS

The released second "Dictator" of the Suburban District Congress Committee was re-arrested on Friday morning and was tried by the City Magistrate, Mr. Kulkarni at Bandra. He was sentenced to 18 months R. I. and Rs. 500/- fine in default 2 months more. He is given "B" class.

Another volunteer was sentenced to 18 months and Rs. 50/- fine in default 1 month more.

Three arrested workers were released from Thana jail on Friday.

INDIAN ART SWADESHI EXHIBITION

There will be half fees for school boys and girls to-day (Saturday) from 3 to 6 p.m. and on Sunday from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. and in the evening of Sunday from 3 to 6 p.m. specially for ladies at the Indian Art Swadeshi Exhibition, Mangalwadi plot Girgaon. The twin girls and a male goat giving milk are some of the interesting exhibits.

The Exhibition is open from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. every day.

UNPARALLELED DRAMA—
THRILL PILED UPON THRILL!

9,000 MILES INTO A TROPICAL HELL!

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HAND-TO-CLAW fights with ferocious beasts . . . a volcano that vomits flaming death . . . a wave of lava that obliterates a gorgeous palace and annihilates a people . . . and woven through all, the strangest drama of desire, frustration and realization ever written! IT'S GREAT!

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EAST OF BORNEO

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 13, 1932.

LORD IRWIN'S WARNING.

The fuller report now available of Lord Irwin's speech at Leeds on the Indian situation confirms the suspicion that he continues to be the man with two voices that we knew him to be in India. Only, now that the political tide has apparently turned in India, the voice of the ambassador of peace is less distinct than it was towards the end of his shifting Indian career and that of a "Firm-Rulewallah" is waxing louder. He now gives a first-class certificate to Lord Willingdon and Sir Samuel Hoare and says that in their position he would have been as firm. He certainly would have been if he could. As a matter of fact, he initiated the policy of ruling by Ordinances, tried it ruthlessly as long as he could, dropped it when it proved a miserable failure, and was very virtuous indeed over an act of necessity.

SUICIDAL POLICY!

It is little use now discussing old issues. Of more interest is that part of Lord Irwin's speech at Leeds, carefully ignored, by Reuter, which was suggested by his bitter experience in India and by the fear of history repeating itself in an unpleasanter form. Reminding his countrymen that "firm Government by itself will never solve a political question," Lord Irwin proceeded to say:—

"Make no mistake or this: any suggestion such as from time to time I see made by responsible men in the Conservative Party that India must be absolutely tranquil and that there must be no expression of political discontent over a period of years before the British people will be prepared to take any great step in the alteration of India's constitution. A such attempted policy as that would be suicidal, because political problems don't stand still. They are always moving, and unless you move with them, you find they have gone past you. Political discontent is not an argument for stagnation. It is an argument for mingling courage, wisdom, generosity and prudence."

SHORT MEMORIES.

Characteristically vague and platitudinous as these observations are, they are strongly suggestive of the suicidal character of unrestrained "firm rule." It is doubtful whether the bitter lesson which Lord Irwin had to learn will be duly heeded by those who now see only one side of the "firm rule" policy. There are still die-hards who lightheartedly talk of crushing the Congress or bursting the Gandhi bubble. If the Congress were capable of being crushed or if Gandhism were only a bubble, Lord Irwin's Ordinances should have finished both long before he sought peace with Congress. Some people may have very short memories but they cannot prevent history running its course and repeating itself. Supposing for argument's sake that it were possible to crush the Congress and suppress the Gandhi cult. How would that benefit Britain in any way?

CANNOT BE CRUSHED.

It is not wisdom to seek to crush the Congress even if that were possible, and it is the height of folly to think that constructive work is possible, so long as the leaders of a movement of such undoubted extent and capacity, are in jail and drastic repression is in operation against their followers all over the country. Sooner or later, the Congress will have to be reckoned, with again. Even if it, or the manifestation of its activities, were crushed or partially crushed for the time being, the Government would not have solved its problem. Civil Disobedience may be disposed of. It may be made impossible for it to raise its head again within a period that we can visualise, though we see no prospect of this being achieved even by the present drastic methods that are being employed.

MORE SIGNIFICANT.

But the things for which the Congress stands and which Civil Disobedience seeks to win, will still remain as the ideal and, more, the practical policy of a vast, incalculable number of the Indian people. The spirit inside it cannot be exorcised. And if Civil Disobedience were to go, if the Congress were to go, the same ideals would inspire and rear up an equally strong if not stronger movement in some other form. Lord Irwin sees this, when he warns his countrymen that, "unless you move with political problems you find that they have gone past you." Infinitely more significant is this warning and more gravely to be noted than Lord Irwin's contradictory endorsement of his successor's action against the Congress. Sooner or later, unless Lord Willingdon needs this warning, he will awake to find that the political problem of India has gone past him and left his Government standing still.

Not A Fair Choice

Opening the Budget Session of the Burma Legislative Council, the Governor commented at some length on the Premier's "historic" announcement and urged an early settlement of the preliminary issue" of separation or Federation by General Elections, regarding which he would announce his decision soon after consultation with party leaders and other interests. It is well that the question of separation is not to be accepted as a settled fact and that the people, to the limited extent to which machinery exists for the expression of popular opinion should have a free choice between separation and association with India. But it is not a free choice when the people of Burma are asked to choose between two positions that are not at all clearly defined.

Everybody knows that the exact nature of the All-India Federation is not yet agreed upon nor the exact position of the Central Government and the Central Legislature. Thus Burma cannot form any clear idea of its position as an integral part of the Federation. Besides, while a fairly large section of Burma has always been against separation, another section has accepted it on the clear understanding that separated Burma would enjoy the status of a Dominion. The Reforms proposed by the Government as a result of the deliberations of the Burma Round Table Conference do not make even a distant approach to Dominion Status. The extraordinary powers proposed to be vested in the Governor reduce the whole scheme of responsible Government to a veiled autocracy.

According to "New Burma", the present session of the Burma Council is to discuss a special non-official resolution to the effect that "this Council is of opinion that the statement of His Majesty's Government relating to the future Government of Burma made by the Prime Minister on the 12th January 1932, does not satisfy the political aspirations of the people of Burma." It seems certain that the resolution will be adopted by the House. In any case the proposed scheme of reforms on the basis of separation will have to undergo drastic changes if it is to be made acceptable to any section of the Burman people. It may be a long time before the scheme of All-India Federation, if it ever takes definite form, materialises. In these circumstances it is not reasonable to ask Burmans to declare their choice between separation and federation. Bureaucrats may try to hustle the Burmans into committing themselves irrevocably to separation coupled with British domination. But the people should beware of playing into their hands. They will be safe if they refuse to commit themselves until the alternative positions they are to choose between are clearly defined.

FAR FETCHED!

It would be hard to conceive anything more far-fetched than the Madras Government's statement that the publication of portraits of well-known leaders of the Civil Disobedience movement in newspapers is likely to fall under Clause (f) Sub-section I Section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931, as amended by the Ordinance No. II of 1932. Clause (f) applies the provisions of the Press Act to newspapers which publish words, signs or visible representations which "encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the Law or with the maintenance of Law and Order or to commit any offence". It also applies to incitements to non-payment of revenue or rent.

The Madras Government would do well to think again, should occasion arise, before taking action against any newspaper under this clause for publishing portraits of leaders; for the claim that such publication comes under the provision quoted above would be to strain the meaning of language to an extreme which we are quite sure no High Court would tolerate. It may be remembered that in 1930 the publication of a portrait of this kind was cited as one of the offending matters in the case of the "Hindustan Times" under the Press Ordinance. The fact created considerable amusement at the time and was generally regarded as a freak of executive ingenuity and, if we remember aright, was so characterised in so many words by the Punjab High Court. The fate of any similar attempt is not likely to be less in the Madras High Court.

In Bombay papers have been warned not to publish portrait of this nature under threat of the provisions of Emergency Powers and the Criminal Law Amendment Act being brought into requisition. But the general assumption has been that, if action could be taken at all, it would be under Section 3, or Section 4 of the Emergency Powers Act, which leaves the sole decision as to the nature of an offence to the Executive. The Press Act is a different proposition for it provides for an appeal to the High Court. It would be interesting to know whether the Bombay Government, like the Madras Government, relies on the provisions of Section (f) for the enforcement of this provision.

"TRAGEDY IS WRIT LARGE"

How Can People Under "Police-Raj" Visualise Partnership In Empire?

(BY M. ASAF ALI).

The Viceroy, in his address to the Consultative Committee, the other day, referred to Fundamental Rights as one of the subjects which should claim the Committee's attention. But it is a grim irony that with such lofty conceptions of constitutional enlargement of liberty, the only evidence we have of Fundamental Rights is a general charter for the Police to indulge in the pastime of domiciliary visits, use of lethal weapons in disregard of even the existing safeguards of law, and effecting arrest without charge; and all this is being done under the shade of the Viceregal Palace simultaneously with the advent of Sir Samuel Hoare's "Caravan."

SEARCHES AND ARRESTS.

During the course of the last month numerous searches have been carried out by the Police of the metropolis, "not for offenders" under sections 47 and 51 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in which case they can do so without a warrant, "but for documents," search for which is restricted by section 96 of the Code and cannot be affected without a warrant. Searches of this nature are clearly in excess of lawful authority without warrants. But the Police have assumed and exercise powers, which under law they do not enjoy. Again, on the 26th January 1932, the Police surprised no less than over 3 scores of sleeping citizens in Delhi, arrested them, in the small hours of the morning, and according to reports released them at a late hour at night. These arrests were effected without warrants, and no charge of a cognisable offence was preferred against them! The Emergency Ordinance which authorises arrests and detentions on suspicion was not in force in Delhi, and therefore, one was left wondering how such mysterious decoying of sleeping subjects, not proved to be members of an unlawful association could be permitted.

Once again crowds and not professed or suspected members of unlawful associations have gathered to witness arrests from day to day, and without being warned or declared an unlawful assembly they have been charged with lathis in Delhi, on several occasions. Such use of force is nowhere provided for in the Emergency Ordinances. And, yet, the world is led to believe that the Fundamental Rights of the Indian subjects are on the anvil!

NAUSEATING MOCKERY.

To those who are being familiarised with this orgy of lawlessness, the magnificent promise of Fundamental Rights appears a nauseating mockery. This "reign of terror" is in flagrant contrast with the talk of constitution-building, and it is futile to convince the masses that a paper constitution without recognition of the right and power of the subject to control the machinery of Government can be worth the parchment on which it will be indited. They see the spirit of the promised constitution in action today, and realise the extent of the Fundamental Rights which cannot lure them. They know what they want, and they know that the spirit of the forthcoming constitution, as reflected in the present reign of country-wide repression to suffer the entertainment of the hope of a better day. Reason revolts, when the talk of a glorious future is illustrated by the dismal present. One is compelled to ask, in pride of prestige the only function of a government? And should 'prestige' be allowed to overshadow the sense of security of the subjects! What is the value of a constitution when it cannot guarantee the sovereignty of the people, and leaves public servants intrenched within pomp, power and pride not of public servants the right of domination over the people?

WHAT THE MASSES THINK.

The Viceroy spoke of "absolutely equal partnership with other dominions of the Empire," and some will interpret it as a definite promise of the constitutional status of the sovereign states of Canada, Australia, or South Africa, and will feel flattered in anticipation. But how do the masses feel about it? They are familiar with nothing else but Police Raj to-day. They are given to understand that the National Flag, which they have learnt to value as the emblem of freedom, is the symbol of revolt, and its display exposes them to the angry excesses of the Police, the custodians of "Angrezi Raj" in India. They are being compelled to realise that national "slogans" excite the hostility of the agents of the Government, and even the whispering of "Don't buy foreign goods" earns them arrests, belabouring with lathis, or imprisonment. They had learnt to worship Mahatma Gandhi and respect other leaders as their saviours, and to-day they find them behind prison bars, and know that thousands of their followers, men and women, are being imprisoned as the breakers of a law, in the making of which the legislatures had to voice.

ON THIN ICE.

Who can then convince these millions upon millions of people that they are going to be as free as the free citizens of the sove-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day

Tell the Viceroy

Before going to Delhi Maulana Shaukat Ali, in an interview with the Bori Bunder organ, reiterated his view, formed by his experiences in England, that the British people have at length realised that India has reached her full stature and that the time for guardianship must come to an end. He pleads therefore with his fellow-countrymen to cast off all suspicion and whole-heartedly co-operate with the Government in the task of making a constitution. The British, he says, are genuine in their desire for peace and an understanding with India. This desire is being expressed in a somewhat questionable way at the present time, for even Maulana Shaukat Ali will acknowledge, we suppose, that goodwill is not expressed by a regime of drastic repression. He may think Mahatma Gandhi was wrong in refusing co-operation because Lord Willingdon refused him an interview, but he knows there is more in it than that and he also knows his country well-enough to realise that, as long as the Congress leaders are in jail and the Congress under the ban of repression effective co-operation is, to say the least, extremely difficult. His anxiety for a response to the overtures of goodwill which he insists are being made by the British people, though not by their agents in this country, would be best exemplified by a frank declaration to the Viceroy that a policy of repression is not a correct interpretation of the wishes of the people whom Lord Willingdon represents.

Sensible.

Some of the remarks made by Mr. D.H. Peel Yates at a meeting of the "Royalists" at Cawnpore, were quite sensible. "Ordinances cannot remain for ever," he said, "the longer they remain in force the greater is the harm that will result, since India will get self-government sooner than later." This is a simple truth, yet there are many who, flushed with the possession of power and its exercise, seem to be incapable of undertaking it. Yet it is not the whole truth fully expressed. The Ordinances harm not only India, but also those non-Indians who expect to remain in India under Swaraj and carry on trade with her. John Bull is not known for a gift imagination, but in crying for more and more firm rule in India, he may well exercise what little imagination he has and think of his own future stake in this country.

Down With Child-Marriages.

Reports from Gujarat show that child-marriages in contravention of the Sarda Act are still common in the Province. The Gujarat Social Reform Association has accordingly decided to take special measures against the evil. The atrocious attempt of an old dotard of sixty to marry a girl of six has been happily foiled, so far by the timely legal action taken by the President of the Association, Shrimati Vidyagouri. The Association will have to be very vigilant for a few years to come and to create a net-work of agencies throughout the province. Offences against the Sarda Act are more common in villages and small towns than in cities. And as officials are too nervous to enforce the Act strictly enough, private agencies should be particularly active in the matter. In matters of social reform public opinion should be stronger and more liberal than the law. It is necessary for social reform agencies all over the country to go farther than the Sarda Act and prevent by all legitimate means the marriages of girls under sixteen.

Tuberculosis In India

Startling figures about the spread of tuberculosis in India have been quoted by Dr. G. Muthu, the well-known tuberculosis expert. He declares that one million persons die every year in India from tuberculosis and that, while the disease is steadily declining in Europe and America, it is spreading in India far and wide. He points out further, that the expectation of life in India has fallen from 25 to 22 years, whereas in Japan it is as high as 47 years, and has risen in recent years from 49 to 50 years in the United States. Dr. Muthu is of the opinion that the chief cause of tuberculosis in India is the people's low vitality, which in its truth is due to "poor and ill-balanced food, the bad sanitary and housing conditions in which they live, their bad social customs, such as child marriage which brings about the degeneration of the race from generation to generation." It is clear that the problem of combating the white scourge is an enormous one and needs the concerted efforts of the State and the people. In the present circumstances not much can be expected from the State. But the people should do all that is possible to fight the scourge.

SYMPATHY FOR A POPULAR MOVEMENT

Ground For Refusal Of Azamkhan's Palace

OPENING OF MUSEUM STAYED

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

The Collector has written a letter to the Ahmedabad Municipality declining to give the building known as Azamkhan's Mahel that was to be given to it for opening a Museum, on the ground that the Municipality has evinced sympathy with a movement against the Government.—A.P.

FIFTH ROUND OF ASSOCIATION CUP

Frost-Bound Courses Make Practice Impossible

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Despite the Arctic spell, the sturdy English soccer enthusiasts are bound to turn up, in their usual thousands, for a "Bob's Worth," on Saturday to see the 16 Clubs, with Wembley as their goal, do battle in the fifth round of the English Cup. The players have been handicapped in their practice to-day, the frost-bound courses depriving them of their best form of recreation, golf.

The snow is 6 inches deep at Portsmouth where the Arsenals meet Villa's conquerors. Arrangements have been made for the army of unemployed to clear the ground, if the snow does not disappear quickly. The Arsenals, who are at present at Brighton, are varying the light work with the artificial sunray treatment, massage and brine baths.

The Chelseas, who will journey to Sheffield, will be without the famous Scottish International centre-forward, Hughie Gallacher and Mills will replace him.

BROTHER'S SWADESHI CLOTH SHOP RAIDED

How Sukkur Police Recover Fine

(From A Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, Feb. 9.

In order to recover the fine of Rs. 200 imposed on his elder brother, the Police raided the Swadeshi Cloth Shop owned by his younger brother Ramchand Dhanrajmal. They have removed cloth worth about Rs. 500/- and one bicycle. It is stated that the younger brother is a minor and his mother had provided the shop for her minor son to safeguard his future interests.

Tipsy-Cake

Members of Government in the Assembly are fond of laying down the law. But usually their law turns out to be wrong and rather more asinine than the real article which is proverbially an ass.

* * *

We have long held the view that our bureaucrats should be tested by examinations for their fitness for promotion at each stage. We might thus be spared some of these displays of melancholy ignorance on the Government benches.

* * *

Last session we had the case of the Foreign Secretary who, when introducing the Foreign Relations Bill declared that it would bring the Indian law into line with the Common Law in England whereas no such law as the Bill in question proposed to set up has ever existed in England. The plea, however, appeared in the statement of objects and reasons, which, presumably, had passed the scrutiny of the Law Member.

* * *

On Thursday Sir James Crerar learnedly quoted May's Parliamentary Practice in support of his contention that reports of speeches of Legislators in the press are not privileged. How he managed to get the idea into his head, only he can say. A schoolboy could have told him he was wrong.

* * *

Faced with the exposure of his egregious error by learned authorities on the opposite benches the unlearned Home Member said what May's Parliamentary Practice says was not so important as what the Ordinances can do. That may be. But why did he quote it?

And we have got to tolerate him till April!

* * *

"LATSTE NEWS."

—"Times of India."

The Printer couldn't make up his mind whether it was the last or the latest. Or has he been taking courses in Anglic.

* * *

"When I was in London I found that the magnitude of the country and the size of the experiment made the British people nervous and hesitating".—Maulana Shaukat Ali.

But when they found that magnitude and size in the person of the Maulana could be so genial and friendly, they lost their nervousness and hesitated no longer.

* * *

"Long speeches, clever writing and interviews can never build up a government or a nation. Yet all the members of the Round Table Conference put together did not get as much support and consideration for their views from the British people as Mr. Gandhi did."—Maulana again.

This is headed by the Bori Bunder organ, "Where Mr. Gandhi failed." The Maulana's phraseology is obscure but the outstanding point in it is that Mr. Gandhi succeeded where others failed.

* * *

DIPLOMATIC PROTEST

JAPANESE DROP BOMB IN SETTLEMENT

—"Times of India."

This is the "new diplomacy" that the Japs believe in. And there's no secrecy about it either. It meets every modern requirement.

* * *

"We cannot fulfil our military commitment to the Empire" is Lord Lloyd's warning to the British people. It's his little contribution to the Disarmament symposium. But why worry? There's India to fill the gap.

* * *

The Bombay Branch of the European Association will meet in the Hotel Majestic on February 16th (Tuesday next) to pass a resolution supporting the Viceroy's policy. They always take things leisurely these Bombay Europeans. Let's hope they'll be in time.

* * *

Lord Irwin warns us that if you don't move with political problems they are apt to leave you behind. Anyway the Orchestra will be there and if they're left standing they can substitute a dance for the resolution.

* * *

Leading bullion brokers in England are amazed at the number of people ready to sell sovereigns at 27s. 6d. a piece. So Reuter says. What amazes us is that any one should be amazed at such an obvious result of their offer, seeing that the sovereign in normal times contains less than 20s. worth of gold. It's the offer that amazes, not the response.

IMPORTS DUTIES BILL

10 Per Cent On Horticultural Produce.

AID TO AGRICULTURE IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the House of Commons today Minister of Agriculture, Sir John Gilmore, announcing Government's agricultural policy said as an immediate aid to agriculture, with the exception of wheat, wool and meat, all agricultural and horticultural produce would be included within the scope of the Imports Duties Bill which was introduced last night.

Such procedure will, therefore, be subject to a basic duty of ten per cent. A bill will shortly be introduced establishing the quota scheme, providing the wheat-growers with a guaranteed market and enhanced price for wheat of millable quality. An additional customs duty may be imposed over the basic duty, if recommended by the Import Duties Advisory Commission.

The possibility of levying an additional duty on malting barley will be considered.

COMMISSION TO BE SET UP.

A Commission will be established to consider the improvement of marketing of milk products, while imports of the latter will come under the Import Duties Bill.

Another Commission will consider the organisation of the bacon industry and, if a feasible scheme is evolved, the Government will promote quantitative regulation of imports. Similarly, an organisation of marketing of home potatoes will be considered by the Commission if the growers desire.

The Government intend, as far as financial circumstances permit, to develop agricultural education research and land settlement, together with better grading of home-grown food supplies including the extension of the national mark movement.—Reuter's Special.

SATYAGRAHA IN KARNATAK

32 Arrests For Cutting Trees

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Feb. 11.

Villagers are taking part in the cutting of sandalwood trees. Armed and lathi police from Dharwar and Belgaum are being marched there to counteract the movement. So far 32 arrests have been effected.

KARNATAK LEADER'S TRIAL.

The editor of "Karnaveer" will be tried on Monday on charge of sedition in the City Magistrate's Court here. He will be brought here from the Belgaum Jail for his trial.

ACQUITTED.

Persons charged with setting fire to a toddy shop at Gokarna were acquitted by the Karwar Sessions Judge.

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ORDINANCE RAJ IN GUJARAT

Released Surat Ladies Re-Arrested

OLPAD'S LADY "DICTATOR" JAILED

SURAT, Feb. 12.
(By Mail.)

Five persons including one college student and two women who were arrested on February 1 were released on parole yesterday and immediately served with a notice directing them to report themselves to the police weekly once and not to participate in Congress activities.

The two ladies having failed to report themselves to the police yesterday, being the day assigned for their reporting, were re-arrested.

A message from Pardi, a taluka town of the Surat District says that four persons who were to have been prosecuted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, have been let off on their giving a written undertaking not to participate in any anti-Government activities.

"CONGRESS FUNDS" SEIZED.

A sum of Rs. 150/- alleged to be Congress Funds has been seized by police from a Bania.

The fifth lady "Dictator" of Olpad Taluka was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 125/- in default further imprisonment for six weeks' under Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

Mussalman Converted Into Hindu

RATNAGIRI, Feb. 12.
(By Mail).

An impressive ceremony was performed at the Pan Hindu temple at Ratnagiri when a Mahomedan named Ibrahim was converted to Hinduism at his request by the Ratnagiri Hindu Sabha. After the conversion ceremony was over the newly converted man was named Ishwardas and was allowed to worship the idol with his own hands and the gathering received thirth (holy water) from his hands.—A. P.

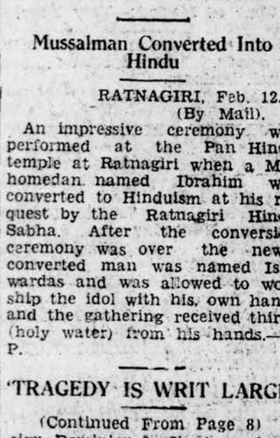
'TRAGEDY IS WRIT LARGE'

(Continued From Page 8)

eign Dominions? It is perfectly fatuous of those Indians who are engaged in constitution-building to hope that they will succeed in wheeling any constituency in the face of such feelings in the country. They are walking on very thin ice; and the Government's pronouncements either of adamantine attitude towards at least equally hard realities, or of their promise of "absolutely equal partnership with the other Dominions" appear to be like the sound of the Siren while the ship is foundering.

WRITING THE EPITAPH

"Tragedy" is writ large across the sullen silence of millions, and the school of firmness is writing the epitaph of the constitution they are hoping to bless India with. Of those Indian politicians, who in disregard of the Nation's travailing soul are hoping, even quite honestly, to see the dawn of a new day, all one can say is that they are unaware of the adolescent nation that "thinks" and "feels" very differently, and they can safely spare themselves the arduous labour they are embarking upon until the restoration of a public feeling of hope. The most brilliant results of their labours will be wasted if public confidence is not restored; for who can work the constitution without such confidence?



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FRANCO-BRITISH AGREEMENT REACHED

"Status Quo" To Be Maintained

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE TO DECIDE

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Paris.—It is understood that agreement has been virtually reached between Britain and France on the question of Reparations to the effect that the 'status quo" should be maintained, pending the holding of the Reparations Conference in June at which a definite settlement will be reached.—Reuter.

Released From Sabarmati Jail.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

Madhubhai Patel, manager of C Doctor and Co., local mill stores merchants, was released this morning from the Sabarmati Jail on parole. He was required to give attendance to police at 12 noon.

Sjt. Manilal Kotohari who is detained in the Sabarmati Jail under the Emergency Powers Ordinance is reported to be sick.—A. P.

"QUIT WITHIN 24 HOURS"

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 12.

A local Congress worker was served with a notice yesterday by the District Magistrate, Residency Bazzars, to quit the town within 24 hours. He accordingly left the place at noon to-day.—A. P.

BAN LIFTED

Translation Of Gandhiji's Book

BENARES, Feb. 12.

Authorities at Ajmere have withdrawn the order proscribing a Hindu book entitled "Aniti ki Rah par" which is a translation of Gandhiji's English book.

Two women have been arrested in connection with civil disobedience movement.— A. P.

KAIRA DISTT. BOARD TO FLY UNION JACK.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

The Kaira Distt. Local Board has passed a resolution to remove the National Flag from its building. Accordingly, the National Flag has been removed from its building. A meeting of the Board will be held on the 27th inst. when the question of flying the Union Jack will be considered.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

NOTICE ON ZUTSHI SISTERS

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

Ghaama Zutshi and Manmohni Zutshi two sisters who took prominent part in the last civil disobedience movement have been served with notice under Emergency Powers Ordinance directing them not to leave the Municipal limits and not to participate in Congress processions and meetings.—A.P.

FRONTIER REFORMS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

All points relating to the subvention which the Frontier Province should get under the Reforms were discussed at a departmental conference to-day. The proposals that will emerge from the discussions will be placed before the Assembly in the current session.—A.P.

"BEN TINTO" WINS WATERLOO CUP.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

At Altcar to-day the Waterloo Cup, the Blue Riband of the coursing world, was won by "Ben Tinto" which beat "Get Off." The betting was three to one on "Ben Tinto."—Reuter.

DR. SUMANT MEHTA RELEASED.

SURAT, Feb. 12.

Dr. Sumant Mehta, who was arrested while travelling in train near Visnagar was released this evening on parole. He has been ordered to stop at Jalaipore and notify his place of residence and any subsequent change in residence to police. He has also been ordered not to leave Jalalpore limit without the District Magistrate's permission, and not to participate in anti-Government activities and to report to police every morning.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Wife of Mr. Asaf Ali has been sentenced to six months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.—A. P.

Lothian's Questionnaire

COMMITTEES TO PREPARE NECESSARY MATERIAL

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

A Government Order defining the scope of work and procedure to be observed by the Madras Franchise Committee says:—

"The scope of the work of the Madras Franchise Committee and the procedure to be observed in their relations with Government and the Franchise Committee will be as follows:—

The Committee will be requested to prepare the necessary material for answers to the questionnaire issued by the Lothian Franchise Committee and to formulate its own agreed answer thereto. It will also be requested to make its suggestions on.

(a) the size and composition of the Provincial Legislature, (b) the representation of special interests, (c) the qualifications of candidates, and (d) the question of bi-cameral legislatures in the Province.

The replies of the Committee to the questionnaire and the results of its discussion on the additional subjects indicated above will be forwarded through the Government of Madras to the main Franchise Committee. Copies of the Madras Government's own views and any memoranda attached thereto will be sent to the Local Committee at the same time as they are forwarded to the Franchise Committee, and these along with the Local Committee's answers to the questionnaire will form the subject of the preliminary discussions between the Franchise Committee and the Local Committee and the representative or representatives of the Madras Government.

Replies to the questionnaire received from the public will be placed before the Committee for examination as part of their material and they may suggest for the decision of the chairman of the Franchise Committee any witnesses they consider it desirable to examine. The Chairman of the Franchise Committee has intimated, that, on the assumption that the Provincial Committee is thoroughly representative, it should not be necessary to examine many witnesses from outside.

The Secretary will collect any information required by the Committee (and possible within the time available) which they consider is materially necessary for the Franchise Committee.

The Franchise Committee, it is understood, will look to each Local Government and its Provincial Committee to be jointly their authoritative advisors regarding each provinces.—A.P.

NO SERIOUS CRIME IN BURMA

Confessions Of Prisoners

RANGOON, Feb. 12.

Excepting for a few dacoities and two murders, no serious crime is reported from the disturbed areas.

In the concentration camp at Paukkaung, Prome District, there are 220 prisoners all of whom are willing to make confession which a special magistrate has been deputed to record. So far confessions have been made in connection with 150 cases of dacoity and murder during the last week.

Forty-three rebel agents have surrendered in Prome and action is being taken against them under Section 107 Cr. P. C. Five more have surrendered in Pegu District.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Feb. 12.

NEW YORK MARKET CLOSED TO-DAY.

Broach Expectations Rs. 224

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.25
To-day's Opening Rate	5.27
Difference	+2
To-day's Closing Rate	5.29
Difference	+4

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 12.	
Silver Forward	19 1/2
Higher	3/16
Silver Ready	19 5/8
Higher	1/8

Market:—Continents Buying.

Bombay, Feb. 12.	
Silver	59 5 0
Gold	29 4 0

Bombay's New City Fathers

(Continued from page 1.)

Dalvi was among the unsuccessful candidates in G Ward.

Among the sitting members who lost their seats are Mr. H. M. Chowna, Mr. Fatehmahomed Maniar, Mr. Hiralal Nanavati Mr. S. K. Barodawalla and Mr. P. G. Sahshrabudhe.

The following is the result:

"A" WARD (12 Seats.)

(1) Mr. Meyer Nissim	7250
(2) Mr. G. I. Griffiths	6932
(3) Mr. Y. G. Pandit	5549
(4) Principal Sorab R. Davar	5121
(5) Sir Dinshaw Petit	4926
(6) Mr. P. J. Murzban	4641
(7) Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram	4607
(8) Sir P. C. Sethna	4580
(9) Mr. B. N. Gamadia	4296
(10) Mr. C. P. G. Wade	4208
(11) Mr. Dawoodkhan Salebhoy Tyebji	3484
(12) Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas	3046
(UNSUCCESSFUL.)	
(13) Mr. H. F. M. Maniar	2938
(14) Major S. A. Paymaster	2145
(15) Mr. H. M. Chowna	1875

"B" WARD (16 Seats.)

(1) Mr. H. T. Nurani	17987
(2) Dr. Poonshi H. Mehesheri	15223
(3) Mr. H. A. Begmahmed	14972
(4) Mr. G. A. Single	14124
(5) Dr. J. N. Choksy	14004
(6) Mr. H. A. Lalji	12621
(7) Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar	12588
(8) Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji	10383
(9) Dr. J. A. Collaco	9788
(10) Mr. Mohmed Munim	8677
(11) Mr. Mohmedbhoy Ravji	8665
(12) Dr. E. Moses	8351
(13) Mr. Haji Hasam	7881
(14) Mr. Ramji Bharmal	6939
(15) Mr. Shivdas Chapsy	6819
(16) Mr. Harilal Vora	6231
(UNSUCCESSFUL)	
(17) Mr. S. K. Barodawala	6200
(18) Mr. Khimji Nathu	6079
(19) Mr. A. I. Chunawala	4095
(20) Mr. P. D. Shamdasani	3025
(21) Mr. Vanmali Pandya	2988

"C" WARD (16 Seats.)

(1) Mr. Mohanlal Desai	18303
(2) Mr. M. N. Talpade	18281
(3) Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji	17438
(4) Dr. C. J. Cursetji	17138
(5) Mr. J. K. Modi	16509
(6) Khan Bahadur Curtay	16031
(7) Mr. Mohmedali Allabux	14639
(8) Mr. B. T. Desai	13940
(9) Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji	12924
(10) Dr. A. J. DeSouza	12015
(11) Dr. M. B. Velkar	11225
(12) Mr. V. N. Vedak	10986
(13) Mr. L. R. Tairsee	10605
(14) Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay	10264
(15) Mr. J. N. Topan	9923
(16) Mr. R. M. Bhat	8812
(UNSUCCESSFUL.)	
(17) Mr. Hiralal Nanavaty	8191
(18) Mr. S. M. Kapadia	7544
(19) Mr. B. P. Wadke	7020
(20) Mr. I. M. Mohmedali	5017
(21) Mr. N. P. Sanghani	3036

D WARD (14 SEATS).

(1) Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhthankar	19817
(2) Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin	18631
(3) Miss Maniben Kara	18395
(4) Dr. A. G. Viegas	17823
(5) Mr. A. P. Sabhawala	16829
(6) Mr. Jamnadas Mehta	15429
(7) Mr. M. A. Karanjawala	15350
(8) Mr. V. S. Velinkar	14253
(9) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh	14069
(10) Dr. K. E. Dadachanji	13413
(11) Mr. K. H. Goregaonkar	12860
(12) Mr. S. C. Joshi	11217
(13) Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar	10617
(14) Mr S. K. Nabiullah	10300
(UNSUCCESSFUL)	
(15) Mr. S. A. Mantri	8472
(16) Mr. S. R. Vaidya	6293
(17) Dr. D. D. Sathaye	4506

E WARD (12 SEATS).

(1) Mr. M. M. Killedar	35085
(2) Dr. M. N. Bulsara	14985
(3) Mr. Poonjabhai Thakarsey	14899
(4) Mr. A. J. Soares	14499
(5) Mr. Mohmed Rajab	14368
(6) Mr. Ismail Mohmed Jaffer	14368
(7) Mr. S. S. Gangla	11619
(8) Mr. M. U. A. Rasul	10459
(9) Mr. D. G. Khairaz	9788
(10) Mr. S. B. Awar	9162
(11) Mr. R. A. Gole	7909
(12) Mr. H. A. Jallaludin	6678
(UNSUCCESSFUL).	
(13) Mr. N. B. Parulkar	4163
(14) Mr. A. H. Khan	4071
(15) Mr. J. A. Lalji	190
(16) Mr. A. R. Bhoira	27

F WARD (8 SEATS).

(1) Mr. M. S. Mitha	11244
(2) Mr. K. J. Shah	8071
(3) Mr. V. Donde	7402
(4) Dr. S. P. Mehta	6783
(5) Mr. S. G. Keni	6081
(6) Mr. B. G. Parelkar	5571
(7) Mr. S. B. Keni	4972
(8) Mr. Nanabhai Luxmon	4801
(UNSUCCESSFUL).	
(9) Dr. M. S. Batliwala	4344
(10) Mr. D. Cowasji	4002

G WARD (8 SEATS).

(1) Mr. G. D. Billimoria	7132
(2) Mr. M. J. Dandekar	6200
(3) Mr. M. L. Dahanukar	5923
(4) Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai	5696
(5) Mr. S. M. Meherbaux	5542
(6) Mr. R. K. Vaidya	5328
(7) Dr. M. C. Javle	5036
(8) Mr. N. M. Kale	4591
(UNSUCCESSFUL).	
(9) P. G. Sahsharbudhe	4494
(10) Mrs. Nalinibai Dalvi	3951

CITY NOTES

MOBILISING GOLD RESOURCES

How Would Quota System For Trade With Britain Work?

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 4.8 ps. gold to-day.

It will be of interest to know of a trend in foreign trade policy that is now asserting itself and is acquiring new adherents as time passes on. It used to be believed that the best means of dealing with foreign trade is to allow for free play to demand and supply so that each country bought from other countries what it liked and sold what it liked. Thus it happened that some made their purchases almost exclusively from certain countries but sold their products to others. This is giving place to the idea that as far as possible the trade with each country should be balanced so that we shall not buy from it any more than it will buy from us.

BRITAIN JOINS THE GROUP.

Owing to the recent phenomenal fall in export trade of Britain, even this country which had been the best exponent of free and open trading is calling for a modified quota system. Turkey and some other countries started to work the idea but the case of Britain is more striking. Thus it is claimed that imports from Denmark were valued at £64 millions in 1930 while exports to that country were only just over £10 millions. It was suggested that "if she cannot give us special advantages for the sale of our manufactured goods in her territory, we shall not be able to allow the importation of immense quantities of her bacon and butter into Britain."

IF WE APPLY IT.

A study of our imports and exports in pursuance of this idea reveals that, in 1929-30 we bought Rs. 174 crores of goods and services from Britain but sold only Rs. 66 crores to her. Even if we take the Dominions into account, the figures were Rs. 195 crores annd Rs. 110 crores and the quota system would work against Britain. Even in the year 1932, for 10 months ending December, on merchandise alone, we imported Rs. 94 crores against exports of Rs. 35 crores and our invisible imports for the period would be about Rs. 30 crores. How would the quota system work?

CANCELLING WAR DEBTS.

The world is talking of cancelling war debts and India will probably become officially a party to the agreement while her own war debts will remain uncancelled. I am referring to that "gift" supposed to have been made by India of £100 millions which we are still paying and of which there remains more than £16 millions after 15 years. Does it not seem proper that we should have a refund of this £100 millions?

RELEASING GOLD IN U.S.A.

There is nothing for us to go into ecstacies about in the release of gold worth 1,000,000,000 dollars by the United States because all of it will remain inside that country. It might be used to augment the cash resources of the Federal Reserve System but it is assumed that this can be "pumped" into the country by some mysterious process. Granting this can be done, it does not follow that the funds will be used for trade purposes. Even then it cannot revive trade as the trouble now is that there is no demand. It is not the shortage of wheat or cotton we are complaining of but that there is over-production.

SHOULD WE SPEND OR SAVE?

There has been such an amount of controversy as to whether there should be more capital for industries or that people should spend money on buying things. If we spend, we cannot save and supply capital for industries. It follows that the money should go into the hands of consumers and the pumping of new money into the accounts of capitalists might achieve the contrary result. So far as the world is concerned, there is nothing to be gained out of the "inflationary" policy of America.

IT MEANS NOTHING TO US.

The process seems to be that American prices will go up, sterling prices will go up and that our buyers will become capable of purchasing more from us and that we shall then be able to buy more from them. If this scheme works out, it will take more years than is supposed. The problem of the immediate future, say five years, for us is to take stock of our financial situation. We have unbalanced budgets everywhere and expenses have been allowed to go up beyond our capacity. In order to meet them we are burdening ourselves with unnecessary levels of taxation instead of making honest attempts at retrenchment.

WE MUST "CUT OUR COAT"

We must cut our coat according to the cloth, as the old phrase says, though most of us, cannot afford to wear even a loincloth. It is better to recognise that the customs and certain other items such as excise revenues will fall year after year and reduce the costly machinery of our administration. Even if trade depression dies out, we shall have enough to do to repay some part of our foreign obligations and regain some part of our gold capital which we have exported to pay for our trading folly of the last few years.

EMPIRE PREFERENCE.

The new duties in Britain are not to be applied to India. It is a matter for thankfulness but we shall have to expect another development. Other countries will now retaliate. We export only about 25 per cent. of our goods to Britain and 75 per cent. goes to other countries. If they put on a special tariff against Britain, it would apply to us also and it is not impossible that our 75 per cent. trade might be affected adversely and take away more from us than we can gain by Imperial Preference.

"ECONOMIST" SUPPLEMENT ON REPARATIONS.

To those interested in the history and status of the Reparations and War Debts, the supplement of the "Economist" of the 13rd January, just to hand, will be found very valuable. It deals with the whole subject in an able manner.

PRAISE FROM CONTINENT TO CONTINENT.

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...As'. FIGHT FOR PRIVILEGE OF PRESS

(Continued from page 1).

...asking supplementary ques-...ns."

Sir Alan Parsons replied: The matter is of an ephemeral nature and when we send copies of communications of that nature we always place copies in the Library. I doubt if it is necessary to lay copies on the table.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President ruled:—Questions are asked in the Assembly and it is the right of every member of the Assembly to ask supplementary questions when replies are given. The practice of asking questions had been laid down for the specific purpose of giving the whole House an opportunity of dealing with the answers to those questions. Therefore I think the practice which has prevailed so far of sending answers individually to the member concerned is not correct procedure. An Hon'ble Member asks question through the means of the Assembly and the Assembly as a whole is entitled to the replies to admitted questions given by Treasury Benches. It is therefore necessary that all the questions which have been put in the Assembly should be replied to in the Assembly. (Applause).

Sir Alan Parsons: In view of your ruling I would certainly lay the copies of the reply on the table.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

The attempted adjournment motion of Mr. Ranga Iyer, over the "unsatisfactory reply of the Home Member to Mr. Sant Singh's question regarding the publication in the Press of the speeches made in the Assembly" was debated at length and as the Law Member wanted time to give his considered opinion on the points raised, the motion has been postponed till to-morrow at the President's suggestion.

ORDINANCE & ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Ranga Iyer referred to the Home Member's statement that while freedom of speech was secured to the members of the Assembly under the Government of India Act the publication of the speeches was liable to be determined by the ordinary law including the Press Act of 1931 and by provisions of Ordinances and in particular by section 63 or the Ordinance 2 of 1932. Thus the publication of reports of speeches was guided not only by the ordinary law passed by this House but by Ordinances which were not brought before the House and which had amended the ordinary law. Sir James Crerar had relied the other day on May's parliamentary practices but page 169 of that volume made it clear that the privilege of protection of debates in Parliament extended to reports and other proceedings as well. Thus the Home Member's statement the other day was a contravention of parliamentary procedure.

CRERAR'S "NO."

Sir James Crerar said that the real issue was not whether his answer given the other day was unsatisfactory but whether the state of the law prevailing in India was satisfactory or not. He contended the unsatisfactory nature of law could not be a matter of recent occurrence and therefore could not be debated on an adjournment motion.

SUPPORT FOR RANGA IYER.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed thought that Mr. Ranga Iyer had clearly pointed out that May's Parliamentary Practice on which Sir James Crerar relied went against Sir James Crerar's statement which must now be revised.

GOUR ON HOUSE'S PRIVILEGE.

Sir Hari Singh Gour supporting the case for the motion referred to the fact that members of the Press Gallery were admitted under the obligation to publish a fair report of the proceedings. The privilege enjoyed by members of Parliament even when the speeches amounted to defamation of a man's character, extended to newspapers which published the proceedings. The question was whether the enactment of the Ordinance had affected that privilege here. The press was the medium between doings of the representatives in this House and their constituents. The public and pressmen were allowed into the galleries of the House in order to watch and guide and control the activities of the popular representatives. If this fair and public criticism upon their actions was shut out and curtailed then it would diminish the authority which the members possessed to speak in the name of their constituencies.

"UNREASONABLE."

Mr. Arthur Moore did not think that the subject could be dealt with by the procedure of adjourning the House. The question was whether the present law in India as a result of the passing of the Ordinances was satisfactory. But the Home Member was wrong in stating the other day that the law in India to-day was the same as it existed in England. He however agreed that it was not reasonable that protection should be enjoyed by members of the House while publication of the same speech in the press should be liable.

NO DEBATING SOCIETY.

Sir Abdur Rahim supporting the motion said that Mr. Moore had told them that Home Member must have taken into account the Ordinances when he replied to the question the other day. "Does that mean that the Ordinances apply to this House also? If so let us hear so from the Home Member. The ordinances are wide enough. If Assembly is to function, well then I don't see how the Government can say that it will not allow debates to be published fully by the newspapers. If you put restrictions then you will be turning the House into a schoolboys' debating society."

CRERAR GETS SUPPORT

Sir George Rainy, leader of the House, emphasised that the observations of the two Party leaders had only confirmed the accuracy of Sir James Crerar's statement that the state of the present law in India was unsatisfactory. Mr. Ranga Iyer's motion referred to the circumstances antecedent to the ordinances. Sir George Rainy made it clear that freedom of speech conferred by the Government of India Act was not affected by the Ordinances. (Applause) The question of the adjournment motion was then over the unsatisfactory state of law which existed for a long time

RIGHT TO FREE SPEECH.

The President quoted from the questions of Mr. Sant Singh to which Sir James Crerar's answers were considered unsatisfactory In that question there was no reference to the ordinary law of the land. The question was specifically put whether under any Ordinances or rules made or orders issued by the Executive authority newspapers could be penalised for publishing reports. The answer was that under the Government of India Act no speeches in the Assembly could be penalised. (Laughter). The right of free speech secured to the members by Section 67 (7) of the Act is not affected by any Ordinance. The Provisions of this section do not apply to the publication of reports by newspapers of which liability is determined by provisions of law including Press Act 1931. I don't think that any exception could be taken to that either but the real difficulty arises by the following words of the Home Member: "and by provisions of Ordinances particularly by Section 63 of Ordinance 2 of 1932."

"ORDINARY LAW DOES APPLY"

Before I proceed further with the various points I should like to ask the Home Member whether he is prepared to make a statement that so far as the publication of the proceedings of the Assembly is concerned no Ordinance will affect them. Let me make it clear that the ordinary law does apply and this motion does not affect the ordinary law applying to the publication of the proceedings of the House. The only question is whether by the Ordinances a new departure has been made in regard to the publication of the proceedings of the House.

IN A QUANDARY.

Sir James Crerar replied: The Ordinance is a law. The question is what is the actual effect of the law. I cannot answer what is the precise effect of the Ordinance. It is obviously a question if and when the case arises, for interpretation by courts and I cannot possibly take upon myself to-day authoritatively either to say what is the effect of the law or what the view taken upon it by the law courts would be.

President:—The Chair is entitled to ask the opinion of the Law Member who is fortunately present here. I want to know whether the issue of the Ordinances makes any difference whatsoever in the matter of publication of the proceedings of the House in the newspapers as has been going on ever since the Assembly came into existence.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

Sir B L. Mitter said that he was somewhat taken by surprise and wanted time to consider the matter.

The President advised Mr. Ranga Iyer not to press the motion to-day and promised to accept it for to-morrow after ascertaining the considered opinion of the Law Member.

Mr. Ranga Iyer bowed to the President's suggestion.—A.P.

C. L. A. BILL

Debate On Select Committee Motion

Resuming debate on the Select Committee motion on Criminal Law Amendment Bill, Mr. Ranga Iyer condemned the outrage on the Governor of Bengal and conveyed congratulations on his providential escape. He repudiated the suggestion made in some Anglo-Indian newspapers which attributed terrorists crimes to the activities of the Congress.

DETENUS, NO CRIMINALS.

Mr. Ranga Iyer based his objection on the opinion of the Assam Government which did not like the idea of transferring detenus to other provinces. He strongly protested against the remarks made by Mr. Cosgrave, the Chief Whip of Government, as the Chief Secretary of the Assam Government, that detenus were criminals and desperate individuals fit to be deported to the Andamans. He would not be a party to give the Home Member privileges of Regulation three which had been repeatedly condemned as a rusty weapon. If Government wanted powers as were found in the present bill, let them convert these detenus into Regulation prisoners. Cure for terrorism was not detention of people without trial on mere pretence of police evidence Let Government produce them before a proper court if they were suspicious of their 'bona fides.' He asked Sir James Crerar if he would provide travelling allowances for relations of detenus to see them in distant places. He finally announced that he would not serve on the select committee as he did not agree with the principle of the bill.

OPPOSED TO DEMOCRACY

Mr. B. Das did not like that Government should force down the throat of the House legislation opposed to all principles of democratic legislation. Outrage on the Governor of Bengal did not justify the introduction of panicky legislation.

The speaker narrated the difficulties experienced by prisoners in different jails in other Provinces with regard to diet, language, etc. He agreed with Mr. Ranga Iyer that if detenus were transferred to other Provinces their relations would be provided with travelling allowances and other facilities.

Speaking after lunch, Mr. B. Das concluded by stating that the policy underlying the Bill was wholly wrong.

SIR A. RAHIM EXPOSES MR. SHARMA.

Sir Abdur Rahim at the outset said that his attention had been drawn to a statement made by Mr. R. S. Sarma to the effect that while he was a member of the Executive Council in Bengal holding the portfolio of Jail, he was at one time asked on the phone by the Governor to resign suggesting that his administration of the Jail Department was not approved of. He (Sir Abdur Rahim) wished to state to the House that this statement of Mr. Sarma was an absolute falsehood. The speaker himself gave up the Jail portfolio, because he refused to hold charge of it, unless his policy was pursued. To make allusions in the Assembly as to what happen in Bengal when he was a member was not fair. The Government ought to see that their nominees did not make statements of this kind. Speaking on the motion, Sir Abdur Rahim said that his Party would not oppose the reference of the bill to the Select Committee.

Mr. C. C. Biswas (Unofficial elected, Bengal) supported the motion. As an eyewitness to the recent incident in Bengal, he said that he could not but support the motion.

DR. GOUR PLEADS EMERGENCY.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, leader of the Nationalists, gave his support to the motion for reference to the Select Committee, because this was a temporary measure to deal with a temporary evil. Though in ordinary times his party would have objected to such a measure, yet he recognised the exceptional circumstances and would not stand in the way of the Bill being sent to the Committee. The Bill repealed the Habeas Corpus Act in respect of detenus and even gave the sentence of detention as well as sentence of deportation without trial. Government should, therefore, in the Select Committee Act in such a manner as not to be impervious to appeals of humanity and compassion.

HOME MEMBER JOINS CHORUS.

Sir James Crerar acknowledged the speeches of Sir Hari Singh Gour and Mr. Biswas and joined them in expressing thanks to the Providence for the escape of the Bengal Governor. He particularly praised the courageous action of the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University for saving the Governor. He, (the Home Member) recognised the responsibility rested on the Government. At the same time, he hoped that Mr. Biswas' words would appeal to the audience wider than and outside this House.

Mr. Ranga Iyer and Amarnath Dutt having got out of the Select Committee, Sir H. S. Gour and Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda were put in and the motion for the Select Committee was carried.

The Finance Act Supplementary and Extending Bill was passed.

Mr. Morgan having withdrawn his amendment, the Wheat Bill was passed.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

A GIGANTIC ACHIEVEMENT

Germany, "World's Greatest Exporter"

The Berlin correspondent of "Liberty" writes:—

Germany's foreign trade accounted for 1931 closed with the huge credit balance of 2,967,000,000 marks (£148,350,000 at par), or 900,000,000 marks (£45,000,000) more than in 1930. "An almost gigantic achievement," the "Berliner Tageblatt" calls it. The same paper points out with a mixture of mortification and pride that "for the first time Germany has become the world's greatest exporter."

December's contribution to the credit balance of the year was 250,000,000 marks, but the actual decline in the value of exports from November was only 17,000,000 marks. This shows that by the end of the year there was very little justification for the complaint of the German industrialists that their trade was being ruined by the dumping of countries which had gone off the Gold Standard.

Exports to Great Britain fell from 120,000,000 marks in November to 99,000,000 marks in December. But the disturbance of the normal course of trade by shipments in anticipation of British import duties makes it impossible to draw any general inferences from this decline.

Charge Of Infanticide.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED BY HIGH COURT

Accepting the unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' returned by the Jury, Mr. Justice Wadia acquitted on Friday (1) Khatijabai, (2) Moosa Haji Yakoob, (3) Ahmed Ibrahim and (4) Mariambai, who stood charged with infanticide and causing the disappearance of evidence at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

The fifth accused Zuleikhabai, daughter of the second accused, was discharged by the lower court.

PROSECUTION CASE.

According to the prosecution, on December 3, 1931, a police constable gave information to a Sergeant on duty at the Dongri Police Station that the dead body of a newly-born female child was lying near a house at Old Nagpada Street. The Sergeant proceeded to the spot, where the body was lying in a pool of blood. There were two visible marks of violence on her body. This gave rise to a suspicion. Enquiries showed that the wife of the third accused, in whose name the room was rented had given birth to a child about 18 days prior to the visit of the police. The second accused had come with his family from Matheran five or six days prior to the discovery. The first accused was the daughter and the fourth accused was the wife of the second accused. The third accused was the son-in-law of the second and the fourth accused. The first and the fifth accused were unmarried girls. On suspicion both the girls were taken to the police surgeon, who examined them and certified that the first accused had recently given birth to a child, while the fifth accused was a virgin. All the accused were subsequently arrested.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

The accused denied the charges and stated that they were innocent.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' on both the charges.

His Lordship, accepting the jury's verdict, acquitted all the accused.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar defended the accused.

DIVORCE BY POST

By Proxy For £12

NEW YORK (By Mail).

Reno, Nevada, must look to its easy divorce laurels now that the Mexican State of Chihuahua offers unhappy married couples a separation in one day.

The presence of the litigants is unnecessary, their signatures being required on the essential documents.

Divorce in one day is only for applicants who mutually consent. Decrees in such cases may be obtained by proxy, and the State asks a minimum fee of £12 for a "mail order" divorce.

Under a new law, the mother has the custody of sons under six years old and of daughters under 14, and both parents must contribute to the children's support.

This rapid 'divorce mill,' as a profitable venture has one defect. The man may remarry immediately, but the woman has to wait some months before doing so.

If only one of a married couple asks for a divorce no decree will be granted until 20 days have elapsed, so that the husband or wife as the case may be notified of the application.

KING'S BUSY DAY

Converses With Hoare On India

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Including his visit to Mr. Macdonald, the King yesterday had a busy day and was in close contact with current events. He received Sir Samuel Hoare at the Buckingham Palace, had a lengthy talk on the situation in India.

Afterwards the King attended the Privy Council at the conclusion of which he remained for half an hour conferring with Mr. Baldwin.—Reuter.

FIRST LADY "DICTATOR" OF PANCH MAHALS JAILED

DOHAD, Feb. 10.

The first lady and the 7th Dictator of Panch Mahals who was tried to-day under Sec. 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for helping the unlawful associations, was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, in default, 6 weeks more.

The police at once went to her house for realising the fine, and found only two pairs of old shoes.

URBAN BANKS' CONFERENCE

Move Towards A Federation

The Central Board of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute have decided to hold an Urban Co-operative Banks' Conference on Sunday (6th proximo) at 3 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum, Bombay, Professor H. L. Kaji will preside.

All Co-operative Banks in the City and suburbs having their working capital of over Rs. 50,000 will be entitled to participate in the Conference. But the Banks with a working capital of over Rs. 20,000 will also be requested to send their delegates and suggest subjects, taking into consideration that such smaller Banks also stand on the same level of the Urban Banks looking to the nature of work, and the practical difficulties arising out of their work.

The chief difficulties in the working of all such Banks will be centred on the following points: (1) The heavy arrears and problems of recovery, (2) The unutilised surplus capital lying idle, and how to utilise it. (3) Audit by independent auditors, and (4) Necessity of federating all such Banks into a Union to ensure efficient working, based on common broad lines. Societies and persons concerned are requested to send their suggestions, in detail, on the above points, to the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Bombay, on or before the 25th instant.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

3 Months 5-1/2 per cent.
6 Months 5-9/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money Call 4-1/2 per cent.
1 Month 5-1/4 per cent.
3 Months 5-1/2 per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market is Dull.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 11.

Rosario Santa Fe, per lb. Cargoes.—
Sellers 26 February/March.
Barletta Russo, per lb. Cargoes.—
Sellers 26/9 Feb.-Mar.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels.—
Paid 27, Afloat.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—
Nominal 33/9 May/June.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 11.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	12
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	94-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	80-3/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	75-3/4
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	39
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	49
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	58
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	79-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	55-1/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	98-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-3/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 12.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 55/12.
4 per cent. 1931-35 Conversion Loan Rs. 85-4.
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 83-8.
4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 62/12
4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 93/2
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 69/6
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 81
5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 92/6
5 per cent. 1933-44 Loan Rs. 81
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 96/8
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98/4
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 92/6
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/1
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan Rs. 101/5
6 1/2 per cent. 1936 Treasury Bonds Rs. 101-6.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 59
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 58/8
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 56
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 72/8
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 92
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 92
Tone of Market:—Very Firm.

Tone of London Silver. Quietly steady. No special feature. Small business.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32.	1930-31
Receipts to date 11/2/32	7975000	5761000
Receipts Yesterday 11/2/32	63000	12000
Exports to date 11/2/32	5305000	4720000
Stock at Ports 5/2/32	4809000	4025000
Stocks Interior Towns 5/2/32	2123000	1627000
Stock Liverpool 5/2/32	878000	1108000
Visible Supply 5/2/32	9371000	7937000
Quantity in Sight 5/2/32	11865000	11126000
Quantity out of Sight 5/2/32	7701000	6279000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	1,596	58,244
Central India	2,989	72,572
Barsi and Nagar	820	49,827
Hyderabad-Gaorani	615	12,781
Berar	4,371	108,882
Central Provinces	295	42,822
Total Oomras	10,680	345,128
Dholera	385	92,369
N.-W. Provinces	24	22,500
Rajputana	687	31,090
Sind-Punjab	3,227	88,363
Broach		8,379
Coompta & Dharwar	121	10,757
Westerns-Northerns	186	12,972
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly Cambodia		1,490
Persian		872
American		39,522
Egyptian and African		52,057
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		64
Total	15,316	705,366

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 12.
1st Sept. to 4th Feb.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,168	77,441
Japan & China	2,999	401,510
Coast Ports		18,691
Up-country by Rail		71,580
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		11,628
Total	4,167	580,850

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,596
Central India	2,989
Barsi/Nugger	820
Hyderabad/Gaornni	615
Berar	4,371
Central Provinces	295
Dholiera	385
N.-W. Provinces	24
Rajputana	687
Sind-Punjab	3,227
Compta/Dharwar	121
Westerns/Northerns	186
Cotton	15,316
	Cwts.
Wheat	28,086
Linseed	484
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed	1,309
Gingellyseeds	1,844
Groundnuts	13,639
Castorseeds	4,819
Rice	24,602
Myrabolliums	4,911
Cottonseeds	9,670
Gram	1,686
Joowar	127
Bajree	996
	Tons.
Coal	2,530

BOMBAY COTTON

OPTION DEALERS BOUGHT

Bombay, Feb. 12.

STRONG OPENING—BULLISH AMERICAN ADVICES—CROP ESTIMATES REDUCED—SCATTERED PROFIT-TAKING—OPTION DEALERS PRINCIPAL BUYERS.

While sentiment in the local market continues bullish, strong advices from New York market caused a big rise in the prices of cotton to-day in the forward market. The market was expected to open at Rs. 220 for Broach A.-M. but it opened strong at Rs. 223 with heavy buying by option dealers which in conjunction with short covering hardened prices to Rs. 225. A rapid relapse was followed by long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 221/12 but again rallied to Rs. 223 on buying influenced by reduction in crop estimates. At this level the market ruled quiet but steady with scattered business. Towards the close there was renewed buying and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 223/12
Oomra Mar. Rs. 211/12
Bengal Mar. Rs. 191/12

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Feb.	143.00+1.10
May	149.80+2.50
August	154.30+2.60

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb. 12.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal + U. P.	208	203	198	194
M. G. Rajputana				
M. G. Punjab	206	201	196	192
M. G. Oomra No. 3	220	216	212	...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	232	228	224	...
M. G. Oomra No. 2	225	221	217	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Bengal Superfine	200
Bengal Fine	197
Bengal F.G.	193
Sindh-Punjab Fine	197
Sind-Punjab F.G.	193
Wardha-Hingt Fine	230
Nagpur Savner Fine	230
Yeotmal Fine	217
Arvi Fine	217
Ellichpur Fine	217
Amraoti Fine	216
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	215
Mulkapur Fine	220
Khandesh Fine	220
Muthia F.G.	200
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	207
Burwah Sanavad Fine	215
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	245
Broach Fine	245
Punjab/American	255
Punjab/American mix	230/40
Cambodia	285
Miraj/Sangli	240
Compta Good	260

BOMBAY PRODUCE.

Bombay Feb. 12.

Linseed Bold	6 0 0
Linseed Small	5 12 0
Castorseed	33 0 0
Rapeseed	5 8 0
Groundnuts	46 0 0
Mustard	48 0 0
Wheat Khandwa	36 to 43
Wheat Yellow	33 to 48
Wheat Sarbati	37 to 39
Wheat Katha	29 to 31
Maize	18 to 20
Bajri	18 to 22
Gram	28 to 36
Teelseed	42 to 47
Linseed A/M.	6 15 3
Wheat A/M.	4 14 3
Mowraseed	5 12 0
Myrabolams	21 0 0
Poppyseed	8 12 0

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 485/ per ton.
Filtered Coccanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/ per case.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 18 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 115/ per ton.

Next Saturday
MEHTA-LUHAR'S THRILLING PRODUCTION
RED-LION
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA

100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling, Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., ML., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help". Annual reading Rs. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State Birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

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2. More Light
3. Longer Life
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—they last longer

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The Magic Key to Feminine Charm

Modern women who wear jewellery for beauty's sake, find in Excelsior 18 ct. Rolled-Gold Jewellery that touch of charm and distinction they so much admire.

The nicety of workmanship and the sparkling brilliance of Excelsior Jewellery as put into it by the fashion experts is rarely found in any other brand, nor is it possible of attainment in all-gold articles.

Ask your dealer to show you the Excelsior productions in fine women's wear. Remember if it is not "EXCELSIOR" it isn't the thing you love to wear.

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Wholesale only from, **Excelsior Trading Company.**
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India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

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Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Levels, Theodolites, Prismatic Compasses, Staves and all other Drawing Office Articles and Instruments
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"ONLY DISCHARGING INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS"!

Japan Explains Her Despatch Of Expeditionary Forces To Shanghai

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

In a statement issued to the press on February 7 the Government of Japan says:—

It is the immutable policy of the Japanese Government to ensure by all means in their power tranquility in the Far East and to contribute to the peaceful progress of the world. Unfortunately, of late years, internal discord and unsettled political conditions prevailing in China coupled with rampant anti-foreign agitation have given cause for serious concern to all other Powers, especially Japan, which, because of her geographical proximity and vast interests which are involved, has been made to suffer in a far greater degree than any other Power.

CHINA ACCUSED OF INFRINGING JAPAN'S RIGHT.

While the Japanese Government in their solicitude for neighbourly amity and international good understanding have exerted every effort to maintain a conciliatory attitude, China taking advantage of our moderation, has resorted to frequent infringements of our rights and interests and to various acts of violence towards Japanese residents and to the intensification of a vicious anti-Japanese movement which is without parallel elsewhere, as it is under the indirect guidance of the Nationalist Party which is identified with the Nationalist Government itself.

CAUSE OF SHANGHAI OUTBREAK.

It is in these circumstances that the Shanghai incident has broken out. It is similar to numerous outrages and insults that had previously been perpetrated at Tsingtao, Foochow, Canton, Amoy and elsewhere in that they are all characterised by the Chinese contempt for Japan and the Japanese and by acts of physical violence. The Shanghai incident only happens be the most flagrant case.

LONG PENT-UP INDIGNATION.

On the 9th January last, vernacular journal "Minkuo Daily News" published an article insulting the honour of our Imperial House.

Shortly afterwards on the 18th a party of Japanese priests and their companions, five persons in all, were subject of an unprovoked attack by the Chinese desparadoes As a result, three of the victims were severely wounded and one was killed. The shock of these events sufficiently exploded the long pent-up indignation felt by the Japanese residents at Shanghai who had suffered for many years past and had exercised utmost restraint in the face of increasing Chinese atrocities and affronts.

JAPANESE 4 DEMANDS

Noting the extreme gravity of the situation the Japanese Consul General, under instructions of the Government and in order to do all that was possible to prevent by local solution of the question any aggravation, presented to the Mayor of Shanghai on January 21st a set of four demands including one for dissolution of the anti-Japanese societies. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of January 28, the Mayor's reply according to the above demands was received The Japanese authorities hoping that the tension might then relax, decided to wait and watch the performance of their promise on the part of the Chinese.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION.

However, soldiers belonging to the 19th Army displayed signs of recalcitrance towards the Nanking authorities and appeared to be making hostile preparations in spite of the Mayor's acceptance of our terms, thus creating a new source of danger. In the meantime, the Chinese soldiers in civilian costume and various lawless elements had stolen into the International Settlement creating a source of danger to the quarter in the vicinity of the Municipal Offices. Many alarming rumours were in circulation and the residents were plunged into an agony of terror, the Police of the Chapei district having taken flight.

A STATE OF SIEGE.

Thereupon on 28th at 4 o'clock the authorities of the Settlement proclaimed a state of siege and armed forces of the Powers were ordered out to duty in accordance with the plan that had been previously agreed upon. It was when the Japanes Marines were proceeding to their assigned sector in Chapei that the Chinese opened fire upon them precipitating a conflict between the Chinese and the Japanese armed forces. The present situation is the outcome.

TWO SEPARATE AFFAIRS.

As is clear from what has been said, the incident of the Chinese assault upon the Japanese priests and the incident of the armed [illegible] sent for to [illegible] back the [illegible] no-Japanese conflict were entirely separate affairs. With regard to the armed collision as it was entirely contrary to every intention of ours and as the British and the American Consuls General offered their good offices, the Japanese authorities sought to effect cessation of the hostilities and in fact succeeded on the 29th in arriving at an agreement for the truce.

But on the following day the Chinese, in contravention of their pledge, opened fire once more. At the Conference summoned on the 31st it was agreed that the opposing forces should cease all hostile action during the progress of negotiations for establishment of the Neutral Zone. However, the Chinese, resuming offensive, are continuing concentration of troops in the neighbourhood of Shanghai. So far the Japanese Navy desiring, in view of the international character of Shanghai, not to aggravate the situation has refrained from taking any drastic action while the Chinese spreading news of the Japanese defeats are manifesting even greater vehemence in their actions.

PLIGHT OF JAPANESE MARINES

In the existisg state of affairs in China—uncontrolled and uncontrollable, and in view of the his trical precedents in such cases, we can have no assurance as to the possible behaviour of the vast armies congregated in the Shanghai area, should unscrupulous politicians care to incite them. Our Marines opposed to the Chinese forces outnumbering them by more than ten to one are being wearied to exhaustion while the predicament of the Japanese residents facing imminent dangers as they do is beyond description.

In order to meet the absolute necessity at once of despatching adequate military reinforcements (as there are obvious limitations to the Naval Units which can be landed) so as to put an end to the menace of the Chinese armies to restore Shanghai to normal conditions and to relieve the inhabitants of all the nationalities from strain of fear and disquiet, decision was taken to order necessary military forces to Shanghai. It should be stated that this dispatch of military forces carries no more significance than that dispatch of marines in accordance with practice on several previous occasions and that the Japanese Government are prompted by no other motive than that of discharging their international duty and of safeguarding large number of Japanese nationals and Japanese property worth many hundreds of millions involved in the affairs.

NO AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN.

Expeditionary forces have been, therefore, limited to the strength absolutely required for the above purpose and its action will be guided by the policy of protecting common interests of all Powers. Unless the Chinese, by continuing hostilities or by obstructing our army in attaining the above ends, compel it to take necessary action, there is of course no intention whatever that it should enter upon in aggressive campaign. The Japanese Government have already declared that they cherish no political ambitions in the region of Shanghai nor any thought of encroaching there upon rights and interests of any other Powers. What they desire is to promote safety and prosperity in that region by cooperation with other powers and mutual assistance and so to contribute to the peace and well-being of the Far East.—A. P.

PUBLIC EXECUTION IN PARIS

Ghastly Scene In Street

The authorities provided an additional attraction for the Christmas holidays in Paris this year in the form of a public execution. A man called Georges Gauchet, who robbed and killed a jeweller in the Avenue Mozart, was guillotined at seven o'clock in the morning at the Boulevard Arago, near the Sante Prison. The case had excited great interest, as Gauchet was little more than a boy and the son of a prosperous baker who had left him about 2,00,000 francs (£1,600 at par). After squandering the money on riotous living Gauchet committed his crime to get money for his mistress.

He had shown during his trial and ever since extraordinary calmness without any sort of bravado. When he was condemned to death he said that his punishment was deserved. He refused to appeal against his conviction, and went to his death with stoical courage refusing alike the consolations of religion and those of the traditional cigarette and glass of rum.

Thousands of people began assembling at the place of execution soon after midnight on Christmas Day, and at two o'clock in the morning reinforcements of police and Republican Guards had to be [illegible] to [illegible] back the [illegible] se crowd and clear a large area around the guillotine. Among the sightseers were many men and women in evening dress who chose this agreeable method of finishing an evening out, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

According to the "Petit Journal" the police cordon at the end of the Rue Glaciere was broken through immediately after the execution and some people succeeded in reaching the guillotine, where women dipped their handkerchiefs in the blood of the executed man.

Several newspapers protest against the action of the authorities in choosing Christmas night for such a scene. No paper protests against the injustice of picking out one of two criminals for execution while the great majority of murderers and in particular, murderesses are either acquitted or sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

EX-KAISER'S POVERTY

BERLIN, (By Mail).

Secret visitors from Germany are daily admitted to the recesses of Doorn Castle.

They come nominally as guests of the ex-Kaiser; but actually as political couriers to tell him what Hitler's Nazis and the Communists are doing.

That is what Wilhem the Last, to-day most wants to know.

His income in Holland is safe, but he draws also £200,000 a year from castles, lands and forests in Germany.

These are valued at £15,000,000, but the exchange and taxation keep the income down to £200,000.

"Even this," Wilhem reflects, "will be jeopardised under any new regime."

RETORT TO A DEAD MAN.

When he is not studying the financial and political situation, the ex-Emperor works at a book, the subject of which is supposed to be a secret.

I can reveal, however, what the book is. Before his death, the exile intends to justify himself in the eyes of the world and to reply to the charges laid against him by Von Bulow, the former Chancellor.

As Von Bulow is dead, the ex-Kaiser is unwilling to publish the book under his own name. It will, therefore, be an anonymous attack on the dead statesman, but the source will be Doorn and the author the ex-Kaiser.

And with it all the ex-Kaiser clings to his favourite pastime—feeding the goldfish which swim round a bowl in his study. What finer symbol of his own fate could he find?

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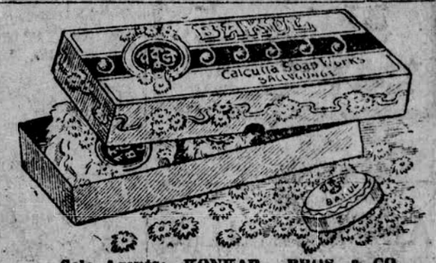

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How Nature Makes New Complexions.

It is well known that the human skin is constantly undergoing a tearing down and building up process. With advancing years or waning vitality this tissue-change lags; the lifeless, soiled surface skin stays on so long that its owner gets a "poor complexion."

Common sense tells us this dead skin cannot be enlivened or beautified by any cosmetic, lotion or powder. The natural thing to do is to actually remove the offensive skin—remove the bad complexion. It has been found that ordinary Mercolized Wax completely absorbs the devitalized skin, in minute particles, so gently, gradually as to cause no inconvenience. Mercolized Wax, which any chemist can supply, is put on at night like cold cream, and washed off in the morning. If you would have a brilliantly beautiful and youthful complexion, just use this simple treatment.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The following notifications have been made:—

Mr. K. G. Kulkarni is appointed to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. G. M. Phatak, is to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave.

Mr. R. T. Barker, District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, is granted leave.

Mr. S. B. Marathe, a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. H. R. Jetli, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

Mr. V. G. Deshpande, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted leave.

Mr. Ramchandra Balwant Badve, District Deputy Collector, Northern Division, Satara, is granted leave.

Mr. H. L. Newman, C.I.E., Chief Conservator of Forests, is granted leave.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison, Conservator of Forests, S.C., is to act as Chief Conservator of Forests, vice Mr. H. L. Newman, C.I.E., proceeding on leave.

Mr. D. B. Sothers, Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, to act as Conservator of Forests, S.C. vice Mr. P. E. Aitchison.

Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, is granted leave.

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TAGORE, ARTIST AND INTERNATIONALIST

One Of The Brilliant Exponents Of India's Most Message

BY C. JINARAJADASA, M.A.
(Cantab.)

(Written for the Tagore Septuagenary Celebration).

It is well known that Europe discovered Tagore before some of us did in India, particularly South India. I happened to be in Italy when the first English translation of "Gitanjali" appeared, and I well remember the impressions of some of my Italian friends. In Italy, as in other Western countries, artists had been exploring the field of sensations, and it seemed to them as if there were no new fields whence to create new masterpieces. A sentiment of staleness was evident in many of them. When, then, Tagore appeared on the scene, it seemed as if once again something of the tender bloom of Spring was to be felt in the invisible field of event, which is the domain of Art. It was the artlessness and child-like response of Tagore to Life which seemed so deliciously fresh and young. Of course, behind his art, there lay a philosophy that was exquisite to the materialistic mind of the West. But above all things it was the new glow of youth which charmed all in the West who discovered Tagore.

It is this element which has moved Europe and the two Americas very deeply. Three years ago, I spent twelve months in travel in seventeen countries of Latin America. In every one of them, all the educated men and women knew of Tagore—whose name, however, they pronounced in the Spanish fashion 'Tagoree'—and through his writings had contacted what was to them the romance of India. Not only had most of them read his writings, but I think there was scarcely a home among them where I was a guest which did not have several of his works in translation.

HIS YOUTHFULNESS.

All those who have had the privilege of knowing Tagore, know how one of the most lasting impressions about him is his youthfulness. Who of us, who has ever seen him dance, will forget the sense of delight at seeing an elderly man throw himself with the abandon of a child into an artistic creation like the dance? The unity of the various aspects of Art is so strong in him that he is not solely a poet, as are so often poets in the West. He is a musician, actor and dancer too, and therefore every song and every play of his has a larger content than is the case with similar creations in the West.

Tagore's work at Shanti Niketan is now famous, and is a matter of pride for India. His contributions in the domain of education show, particularly to us in India, what is the only way to build the new Indian Nation. For that nation must retain its Indian soul, though it may accept in some fashion some of the adornments of Western civilisation.

If we recognise that first and last Tagore is an artist in every cell of his being, then we shall understand the excellencies as well as the deficiencies of his creations. Tagore does not set out to be a reformer, but is bent on giving out of his soul the Art which is weaving itself there in many forms of creation. All the more he is a true reconstructor of civilisation.

SUPREMELY THE ARTIST.

It is just because Tagore is supremely the artist, that he has such a powerful influence in binding the Nations more closely in the bonds of peace. As the artist belongs to no one Nation, so in every one of his creations Tagore is speaking not of India but of all Humanity. Therefore Humanity, as represented by the many Nations, greet in him a brother to all men. So strong is this international and humanitarian spirit in Tagore that one cannot help thinking that sometimes he appears as if torn between his World Soul and his Indian Soul. Not a few have been the occasions when Gandhiji has launched some campaign that Tagore has instinctively held back, feeling intuitively that the outcome of the campaign would be to narrow the consciousness of Indians and not to expand it to embrace the whole world.

INDIA'S UNIQUE MESSAGE.

The West is beginning to discover through the work of Tagore and others something of a unity of Art—or rather the unity of the Indian soul—which is characteristic of India. Western civilisation has divorced religion from science, and philosophy from philanthropy, and all of them from Art, in a way that has never happened in India. It is because this unity is sensed in India that she has a unique message for the whole world. Tagore is one of the brilliant exponents of her message and a pioneer in giving it. Others will no doubt come who may be greater than he, but none will surpass him in his particular uniqueness as Nature's exquisite child who sings because Life sings.

WORLD CRISIS SOLUTION

Mr. G. D. H. Cole's Eight Points

Eight things are necessary if our existing economic system is to survive, declares G. D. H. Cole, in an important book, "British Trade and Industry", just published.

These eight are:—

Closer international collaboration among bankers, industrialists and Governments;

Drastic revision of international capital obligations, including both a cancellation of war debts and reparation of war debts and and reparations and a scaling down of other claims fixed in terms of money.

International effort to stop the fall in prices and to raise their general level.

Real disarmament to restore confidence, that the economic system will not be blown sky-high:

Complete abandonment of attempts to reduce wages on the basis of an international agreement, and an agreement, especially in the United States, that the standard of working-class living shall rise as fast and as far as productivity increases;

The world must come to terms with Russia and organise external trade everywhere on the basis of real exchange of commodities;

All the leading countries must have a determined policy of stimulating home industrial development;

INFUSION OF STATE SOCIALISM

There must be a large infusion of State Socialism into the economic system of every important country.

It is only necessary to set these points down to see that the prospects of world capitalism achieving its own reconstruction are far from good, Mr. Cole adds:

But he believes that, in Great Britain at any rate, the alternative policy of full-blooded Socialism will not become practical politics until an attempt has been made to get the world to adopt them.

If that attempt fails the signal for a radical change in policy, he believes, is likely to come with the collapse of the present system in Germany, whether that collapse takes place as the result of a Nazi or Socialist triumph.

Mr. Cole's book was written before the present financial crisis reached a head and before we left the gold standard.

It is a tribute to its soundness and to his logical approach to the problems of trade and industry that his conclusions are not affected by that fact, except in so far as they are strengthened and made more urgent.

His book, which traces the growth of British industry from its beginnings, should prove extremely valuable to all who are anxious to understand the causes of the present depression, and how far those causes are inherent in the present economic system.

THE GREATEST DANGER.

In a preface written since the crisis, he urged that the greatest danger ahead of us is that we shall be stampeded into a general protective tariff, which will tend to raise the level of our internal prices, and thus bring about a depreciation of sterling so considerable as to affect seriously our ability to pay for imported goods.

He urges that, in place of tariffs as an instrument to meet the deficit of our international balance of payments, there should be a licensing or quota system.

Internal prices can, in any event, only be kept stable by a very great extension of State control over the pricing system and probably over the productive as well as the distributive trades.

Meanwhile, the need for a scaling down of our internal debt remains unchanged. It is as necessary as ever, both to the Exchequer and to industry, that the weight of debt should be decreased.

OLPAD, Feb. 10.

The fifth "Dictator" of the Olpad Taluka was arrested while making a speech. He was charged under Sec. 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 125/, or in default six weeks more.

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TWO TOUCHSTONES IN HIS LIFE

How Pandit Motilal Was Influenced By Gandhiji And Jawaharlal

Speaking on Saturday morning at the D. J. Sind College, Karachi on "Motilal Day" Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, paying glowing tributes to the noble qualities of head and heart of late Panditji said:—

Pandit Motilal Nehru met two touchstones in his life: Jawaharlal, his son and Mahatma Gandhi, who turned Motilal into a new man altogether. In Motilal's instance it may be said that father followed the son rather than "vice-versa" for it was his great son that brought him out on the stage as a great servant of humanity and country. It was because of Pandit Jawaharlal that he came into the Congress and he gave his all to his country. And Mahatma Gandhi's charmlike influence turned him to simplicity. He lived in princely splendour, so much so that many stories are woven round his mode of living and splendour, but he suddenly changed and took to the simple khadi, went to jail and suffered at the altar of the nation cheerfully in spite of the excruciating fits of asthma from which he was never free. And it is for this great capacity for suffering for a cause, that the speaker called him blessed. Here is one of the greatest lessons that one has to learn."

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CRITICISM OF MR. THOMPSON'S PROPAGANDA

(By "AUCTEUR".)

The feeling of distrust and sense of mockery that the fashionable talk of international intellectual understanding and cultural contact and a whole jawful of equally esoteric phrases provokes within the consciousness of a people like ours should not be dismissed as something of which all noble-minded persons (one is quite sick of the journalese which is usually employed in describing the critical reaction in this connection) should be thoroughly ashamed. One ought rather to analyse both with a view to discover whether it would not be hypocritical to indulge in loose talk of intellectual understanding when it has not infrequently been used as a pure smoke-screen that could conjure away stark reality and facilitate propaganda of a highly dubitable character. The genuine cause of culture demands that vital misunderstanding (if any) on either side should be cleared up and no ground prepared for any kind of regression.

MISSION IN U.S.A.

I am referring of course, to Mr. Edward Thompson's mission and his more recent activities connected with his present visit. That mission, if it were all that the missionary protests it is, cannot, and need not be catered for, so to speak, with the aid of the platform and the Press however enthusiastic Mr. Thompson might feel about their necessity. One's impression of these recent activities, which will always remain associated with Lord Meston's, are by no means as happy as one would like to wish they were and the enthusiasm evinced by the whole British (as well as American) Imperialist Press in the Professor's "cultural" mission merely confirmed it.

IN QUEST OF NEBULA.

We should like to be frank about the whole affair in the interests of real cultural understanding as there are many amongst us who believe in that understanding without joining the Professor's evangelical fold. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore himself despaired of the cause of peace while the present governmental regime has been launched and has telegraphed his opinion to Mr. MacDonald recently enough. And it is rather surprising that the English professor of Bengali and Tagore's biographer and admirer (if not a disciple exactly) should seek to improve on the Bengali bard's wisdom. But we should go a step further and assert that the real cause of culture is helped, not impaired, by conditions such as prevail in this country at this moment and that culture, in a wider, fundamental sense, is altogether beyond the pale of political conditions.

TRUTH ABOUT CULTURE.

The statement may appear categorical and a word of explanation must be put in to point out how culture, as we understand it, is the flower of a national consciousness that, however, cannot be isolated into the hot-house product of professorial pretensions but has to be considered in relation to the national being on the material plane. Culture is the achievement of the creative forces that flow out of the soil: but it is also the result of aspirations of idealism that must eternally war with the alien forces of imposition. The mission of culture demands no propagandists that need cross oceans and eat dinners and mumble pedagogico-didactic phrases about some half intelligible nebulae but is a matter of intellectual sympathy and perception and imagination. The history of modern nations, indeed, the not remote history of the Great War, proves this. The external conflict of interests does not imply lack of cultural contact but brings out the forces of cultural sympathy in a crystallised form. The Franco-German cultural friendship for instance, endures while the atmosphere of political strife suggests estrangement. And what is true of one nation is true of another. The peoples of great nations or their intellectuals never go to war with one another: and even war, although it is a child of hell, has its side of cultural possibilities—for love and hate are two faces of human nature, two mask like aspects of a remote secret personality.

In Thompsonpur

(BY "JE SUIS PARTOUT.")

Dr. Edward Thompson's denial that he was any time engaged in carrying anti-Indian propaganda appears to be a shade too naive.

* * *

The poor professor believes, probably, that the little misunderstanding has arisen out of some terminological inexactitude in the description of his politico-cultural mission.

* * *

The truth of the matter is that no responsible person has, to my knowledge, suggested that he had ever propagated "anti-Indian" sentiment in the U. S. A: and the protest, in effect, is uncalled for. The historiographical incidents of his American tour and "Times" membership last year must, however, be chronicled. He is merely a member of the galaxy formed by persons like Lord Meston, Miss Cornelia Sorabji and Sardar Iqbal Ali Shah, not to mention stars of minor magnitude.

* * *

Each of the gentlemen and lady is a cultural apostle who has spoken in the name of India and that unhappy country's future. Each is an expert in his (or her) specialist field and each has done his (or her) little bit in the "pro-Indian propaganda" carried in England and abroad.

* * *

Lord Meston has pleaded for the exploited millions of Brahminical tyranny. The incomparable Cornelia has defended the Indian womanhood. And the glib Sardar is prodigious enough for an all-rounder.

* * *

The "Times" file speaks both for itself and Dr. Thompson and however ephemeral human memory might be, the evidence of one's own Press clippings is rather difficult to resist.

* * *

The Doctor has now come amongst us with his wonderful, almost magic, formula of an Indian Nobel Prize for vernacular literature, a new series of Oxford publications, writing of new Indian history books and that Year Book of India to be compiled after the Japanese production that, we are promised, will enhance the prestige of India in the world and celebrate the marriage of East and West.

* * *

The union of East and West, the Doctor predicts, will take place on the soil of India—a prediction we are hearing for the—nth time and one, too, that no single ex-satrap or pensioned nabob of the collectorate has omitted to repeat every time he opened his mouth to speak.

* * *

Rabindranath Tagore, says the Doctor, has "missed his opportunity" and disappointed the latter—a rather surprising statement coming as it does from one of the Bard's own biographers.

* * *

Life, one feels, is so simple and idyllic in Thompsonpur as to tempt one into an exile out of (what the late D. H. Lawrence called) Rabindranathapolis or Wellsburg—that dream city of open gardens and god-like morality if a good deal more complicated than the Oxford professors.

* * * *

The India Office and Lord Willington's government ought really to work out Dr. Thompson's formula and establish peace and goodwill here at so trifling a cost as that of the printer's bill. There is already a convenient budget-head, I understand, called "Shastres and Moulvis" and its scope may be easily widened to include "Missionaries."

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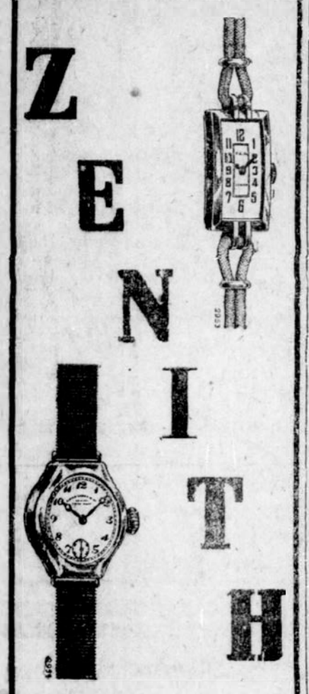

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WAR ON SUPERSTITION

Mr. Masani On Theory Of Social Inequality

The 46th annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday last under the presidentship of Mr. R. P. Masani, the President of the Society.

The report and the audited statement of Accounts for 1931 were adopted and the following Council was appointed.

President Mr. R. P. Masani; vice Presidents Principal J. Mckenzie, Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

Members:—Messrs. K. A. Padhye, S. S. Mehta, O. H. Nazir, Dr. R. N. Ranina, R. K. Dadachanji, G. V. Acharya, V. P. Vaidya.

Hony. Secretary and Treasurer:—Dr. N. A. Thoothi.

Hony. Auditors:—Messrs. R. K. Dadachanji, and G. V. Acharya.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Speaking of the position of the Society Mr. Masani, then stated that 4 years hence the Society would be celebrating its golden jubilee and it behove them to see to it that by increased efforts for the dissemination of the knowledge of anthropological matters and for the application of such knowledge to practical ends they made the Society a living force in the land. The Journal of the Society contained papers on all the branches of anthropology, but the Society had applied itself mostly to the collection of material and research in the field of cultural anthropology.

ANTHROPOLOGY AND PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Coming to the question of extending the sphere of the Society's activities so as to touch the life of the people, Mr. Masani showed how the knowledge of anthropology could be applied to practical ends and how the Society could make positive contributions to the advancement of the people, and he stressed the need for a series of popular works on anthropological subjects in the vernacular languages, particularly with a view to eradicating popular superstitions. He referred to frequent cases of infanticide and human sacrifices to appease gods and goddesses.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE ELITE.

Superstition was not born of ignorance alone. It had its roots in knowledge also, oddly enough, in the study of some of the subjects of special interest to anthropologists! False theories of the innate inequality of different peoples and the consequent division of human races into superior and inferior types would have to be abandoned and the puny gospel of hatred at home and hostility abroad would have to give place to the doctrine of the fraternity of the Human Family, universal love, inter-communal harmony and international comity.

In the circumstances who could over-estimate the value of rightly directed studies in ethnology and sociology? Mr. Masani concluded the paper with a reference to the work done by the Royal Anthropological Institute and the Joint Committee of Anthropological Research and Teaching in England and suggested closer contact with the Institute and other organisations such as the Institute of Indian Civilisation in Paris and the Kern Institute in Leiden.

Hungarian Pigs For Lancashire Yarn

(By 'JE SUIS PARTOUT')

The Hungarian offer of exchanging national pigs for Lancashire yarns that Reuter reports is no insignificant event of ephemeral, newspaper interest and, I am sure, will not fail to bring a secret, sentimental tear into the British eye.

NEW JERUSALEM.

Apart from the possibilities of Empire trade-revival that they bring, pigs, in and for themselves, have a peculiar, all-too-sentimental appeal to the "feudal heart" of England. Many modern British gentlemen and ladies will blush, no doubt, at the suggestion of so 'primitive' a system of economic barter and plead for progress so magnificantly built upon the smoke-emitting, tall chimneys of industrialism and the complicated, if a little mysterious, system of international finance. Pigs would appear to them to be too horrid and anachronistic as substitutes for sterling, although they are poor things, about the most inoffensive and lovable creatures that roamed the greenland and pastures (if one may sacrifice the reality of the pig-sty on the altar of poetic expression) of dear, old England that, "thank the Holy Virgin" (as Mr. Chesterton might say) lives despite all the subtle, insidious Jews and Pharisees and Sadducees of Big Business and industrial machinery.

TRISTRAM ALL OVER.

Universally loveable—I am soon coming to that—the pig is a symbol, very much like the horse that Mr. Osbert Sitwell sets up as the Aldershot, martian Englishman's god, of this old, good, deep, sound feudal heart of England. What beautiful, sacred images pigs do not evoke of that new heaven that no social order, the devout hope and pray will one day be planted on England's green and pleasant land! Tintagel, Sussex, Isolde! The bepipped Baldwin with his squirearchical conservatism, self-complacency, the quiet strength of silent and eternal optimism—the British nationalism begins and ends with these great, good things of English character and life. One thinks of Worcestertive pigs with tenderness amounting to reverence unlike his premiership and one associates him not with the "National" Cabinet of Ramsay MacDonald as a powerful *chu-chun* but as a lover and connoisseur of nature who continues the almost legendary tradition of the Saxon Kings.

A VISION.

I know, I confess, very little of economics and even less of pigs although I could easily quote Adam Smith in arguing out revival of the old barter system. But one may love pigs all the same and predict, notwithstanding what J. M. Keynes might have to say to the contrary, a great national prosperity for the British Empire. The loss of Lancashire trade in India will be made up by Hungarian pigs. One already imagines the happy day when the Chicago packers are packed away into the obscurity outlined in Darwinism and Count Kayserling writes a new chapter to his famous "Travel Diary of a Philosopher" composing a saga of the British pork trade.

From which distant vision one awakens oneself into one's personal affection for pigs. I like pigs and am not ashamed of making an honest avowal of my emotional reaction although I do not love pork overmuch. Elephantiasis, that quaint disease, is propagated by the creature of my affection, the pig-haters tell me. I don't know, but then, it remains, as far as I could ascertain, a highly debatable point in the discussion of medical science. The pig, the virtuous purists aver, is highly lecherous and *canaille* is a term of effective and forceful polemics. The Malthusian theory, which modern economics has finally exploded in certain of its fallacies, breaks down in its application to the pigsty.

SYMBOL OF GOODWILL.

I am no great art-critic, I am afraid, but I have yet to be convinced that any genuine aesthete could resist the charms of a little pigling with its spectacular energy and grace and poise and beauty of classic form. Politically, again, the pig could be a symbol of international amity and prosperity. British textiles may be exported into Hungary for the price of picaresque pigs and we can pay back, if inadequately (let me gratefully acknowledge) the graceful compliment to the British admirers of our Mahatma who may be holding the belief that, because our old man is reduced to the invalid diet, thegoat occupies the same place in India that the pig does in England, by praising the pig. It is a gesture of goodwill and, although I protest I am too modest a person to accept any probable offer of honorary membership of the local Goodwill League, I would be delighted if they utilized my gesture for the noble cause of Indo-British understanding.

POLITICS A DANGER TO YOUTH !

Sir Stanley Jackson Says Attractions For Spare Time Must Be Provided

Advice to teachers and guardians to counter the tendency on the part of youths to actively participate in political movements was given by His Excellency the Governor, addressing the annual convocation of the Calcutta University.

His Excellency, in the course of his address, said:—

"I was much struck by the Vice-Chancellor's remarks upon one of the most serious educational problems before us in India, viz., the menace to the educational system of the country, and to the young lives which are entrusted to it, which the present wave of indiscipline and intolerance of control presents.

"It is unfortunately true that teachers and parents alike appear of late to have lost that influence which they could and should wield over the rising generation. This process, unless it is arrested, is fraught with disaster to the country and its students alike. The active participation in the political arena of young boys in their teens has not, I think, proved beneficial either to themselves or to the body politic. Teachers and guardians can do much to counter this tendency.

SPARE-TIME INTERESTS.

"A better and more attractive method of occupying the spare time of our young men must be provided. Boys and girls must have interests outside the class room. We have a saying "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" and I believe that the saying applies not only to Jack but to Jill no less. Youth will have its amusements and its excitements.

"For the favoured few the things of the intellect may suffice,—and these are the stuff of which great scholars are made. But the ordinary boy demands something more and it is hard to say that he is wrong. At present he is getting this excitement from politics and picture-house; that is bad for him.

A very little of the one at his age is indigestible and too much of the other is enervating. It is here that the guardian and still more the young schoolmaster or active professor has his chance.

"Without denying for one moment that the advancement of learning is the chief object of our educational institutions it is certain that athletics, sports, well-run common-rooms and healthy interest in healthy activities taken by professors and students alike all are necessary to the proper development of a university and, I may add, to the making of the complete man.

FUTURE OF GRADUATES.

"The problem of what to do with our graduates is one that does not grow less serious as years go by. In the days when this University was established, nearly three-quarters of a century ago, the theory known as the 'filtration' theory was a favourite one with educationalists. The essence of this theory as I understand it was the introduction of secondary and higher education for the benefit of the higher classes, in the hope that education would then 'filter' down to the lower and poorer classes. It was, I am afraid, a pleasing theory which did not work out in practice, yet it contained perhaps the germ of a useful idea.

"The University of Calcutta is turning out year by year a very large number of graduates, many of whom will find it impossible to go further in their studies. some will turn to teaching in secondary schools, and to these is due every encouragement. But what of the others? At present too many of them go to swell the ranks of the unemployed and it is not altogether surprising if some of them become disaffected. And yet Bengal is full of illiterates who ordinarily will have no chance of gaining even the elements of education. Surely here is the field where the 'filtration' theory can work.

"Bengal now has a Primary Education Act. When it comes into full operation the task of the village schoolmaster, if humble, will be one of responsibility and honour. An opportunity for much good work awaits our graduates who would turn their faces to the villages and realize that the task of regeneration there awaiting them is one of the most vital which confront the people of Bengal. A great deal of useful work has been done in this way by young Bengalis, but the field is almost unlimited and I would suggest to young graduates that they should look to village work as a proper and patriotic outlet for their energies."

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BEAR COVERING AND REALISING

New York, Feb. 11.

STRONG AND ACTIVE—BEAR COVERING—PRICES ADVANCE 23 PTS—LONGS REALISING—COTTON GOODS DEPRESSED—PRICES CLOSE 14 TO 17 PTS. HIGHER—SPOT COTTON 15 PTS. UP AT 6.70c.

The firm tone displayed by Securities on new reserve policy increasing discounting privileges stimulated cotton prices. The New York cotton futures market was strong and active on bear covering and prices after opening at a decline of 1 point advanced 23 to 24 points. However there was absence of fresh buying and towards the close the market was under the influence of long liquidation which resulted in a setback of 9 points from the highest level reached. The market closed at a net rise of 14 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 6.70c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 14 points. Spot cotton prices rose 15 points at 6.56c.

The U. S. Congress is to pass a bill next week about the new reserve policy. This change is expected to find easy loans on securities and will help American industry to some extent. As a sensation it had a good effect but the result will not have any material effect. The prospects of industries always depend upon the buying capacity of masses and the new policy about reserve is not going to improve the buying capacity. Of course it will have slow effect but unless the improvement in the international economic and financial situation, we do not look for any material good. Tariff walls now raised by European countries are bound to obstruct the progress and we do not wish to be enthusiastic about the new reserve policy.

PURCHASES ON RECESSIONS AND SALES ON RALLIES.

The cotton situation is daily becoming more interesting, but so much uncertainty exists concerning the numerous prospective developments likely to exert an influence on prices that few traders are disposed to take a definite stand on either side of the market. In the South, only Far Eastern interests appear to be buying confidently, their purchases being confined to the lower grades and shorter staples, State Messrs. A. Norden & Co. Among the outstanding problems which confront market analysts are the following:

Will the southern holding movement continue, or will offerings increase sharply with the approach of planting time? If the latter, will the demand from merchants and spinners be sufficient to prevent prices from breaking?

Presuming that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is organised with a capital of Dol. 500,000,000, and with permission to issue its own debentures up to the amount of Dol. 2,000,000,000, will this obviously inflationary move achieve its objective, or will general lack of confidence in the existing bureaucracy, in the country's financial institutions, and in its political and financial leaders continue, marked by increased hoarding of currency and lack of initiative in business?

Will the reparations conference scheduled to begin at Lausanne on January 25th pave the way for Europe's economic recovery, and for the replenishment by European mills of their depleted stocks of American cotton?

Will there be a reduction in domestic cotton acreage this year of 15 per cent maximum as estimated by the head of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, and, if so, what effect will this have on the market in view of the prospective carry-over from the current crop of 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 bales?

Will the abnormally mild weather experienced throughout the South so far this Winter continue, and, if so, is not the next crop likely to suffer severe weevil damage?

To none of the above questions can we give what we should consider to be a satisfactory answer, and it is for this reason that we suggest that a conservative trading position should be maintained until more light is shed on the points raised. It is our opinion, however, that cotton was abnormally deflated on the decline which carried the New York middling spot quotation down to the 5½ cent level early last October, and we do not expect to see that price again this season. In the long run we think that purchases on recessions are more likely to prove profitable than sales on rallies.

N.Y. March Highest 6.69 +.23; Lowest 6.44 —.01.

N.Y. May Highest 6.86 (2-38 p.m.); Lowest 6.63 (Opening).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

NEW YORK CABLES:—Cotton Market was strong in sympathy with the Stocks Market on theory that Glass Bill and Federal Reserve Board will stop deflation.

NEW YORK:—Some short covering; no buying for investment; Stocks Market was generally higher, also commodities. There is a belief that if new Currency legislation is effected, deflation would be ended.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following information from their Foreign Friends:—

NEW YORK:—Advanced in sympathy with Stock Market and political news from Washington. Market has advanced above legitimate position. Cotton goods market depressed. Yarn Market slow.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Seems certain Congress quickly adopt Bill making eligible for rediscount with Federal Reserve Bank. Certain classes of paper regarded as good which member banks willing endorse, but when presently ineligible. Probably increasing circulation over two billion expected offset hoarding ease banking situation and turn trend commodity and security prices upward."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 11.

March	6.59	+.14
May	6.77	+.14
July	6.95	+.15
October	7.18	+.17
December	7.32	+.15
Middling Spot	6.70	+.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 11.

March	6.51	+.14
May	6.79	+.14
Middling Spot	6.36	+.15

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 11.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

March	6.57
May	6.75
July	6.92

New York Noon Call.—

March	6.59
May	6.78
July	6.95

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 11.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	63,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	16,000

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) per ton.—
Sellers £11:10:0 Feb./Mar.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. (Hull) per ton.—
Paid £8:12:6 Feb.-Mar.
Linseed, Bombay, (London) (Hull) per ton.—
Sellers £12:5:0 Apl.-May.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Sellers 15/3 Mar./Apl.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Sellers 16/1-1/2 May/Aug.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 11.

Demand Bills	3.43.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON

READY RESPONSE TO NEW YORK

Liverpool, February 11.

Prices open unchanged. Trading Listless—Sharp Rise in Sympathy with New York—Volume of trade increasing—Market closed 6 points higher—Middling Spot Cotton 4 points down at 5.51d.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices. There was very little business and prices did not show any important change. Trading was listless until New York opening which bettered expectations, market improving immediately afterwards. Liverpool moved sharply in sympathy, volume of trade increasing. Strong New York Stock market advices also assisted the advance. The market closed at about the last of the day at a rise of 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed 4 points down at 5.51d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled rather quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points to a rise of 2 points. Egyptian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet and Sakellaridis closed at a decline of 6 points while uppers improved 1 point.

Cotton business in Liverpool is at a low ebb and the rise recorded was only sympathetic. Operators are ready to follow price changes in New York but it seems that they have lost the initiative as there is nothing in the local situation either the bull or bear cotton. March bear cotton. Manchester reports are quiet and small fluctuations in the London—New York cross rate do not induce buyers.

LARGE SHORT INTEREST IN BOMBAY.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state as under:—

The forecast in our report of 8th January, that President Hoover would have to release gold to alleviate trade depression prior to the Presidential nomination in March has now become an established fact.

The latest American Government announcement to release 1000,000,000 gold dollars against commercial paper or in other words to inflate currency has caused a better feeling in America.

The fallacy of contraction in currency in America which led to the failure of many small banks and restriction of commercial credit resulting in heavy depression in all commodity prices is now being recognised.

Further the American Government is also considering the question of Silver as a monetary unit y increasing its legalised standard value with gold and should this happen it will give confidence to the large Silver consuming countries in the East. We continue to recommend purchases particularly in the local market owing to a large floating short interest."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

LIVERPOOL:—New York cables, strength security market on new reserve policy increasing discount privileges stimulating all markets.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

	Opening	Closing.
February, 1932		5.27 +.05
March, 1932	5.21	5.26 +.06
April, 1932		5.25 +.06
May, 1932	5.20	5.25 +.06
June, 1932		5.25 +.06
July, 1932	5.21	5.26 +.06
August, 1932		5.27 +.06
September, 1932		5.28 +.06
October, 1932	5.25	5.30 +.06
November, 1932		5.32 +.06
December, 1932		5.35 +.06
January, 1933	5.32	5.37 +.06
February, 1933		5.39 +.06
Middling, Spot		5.51—.04

TOPIC OF THE TOWN

When They Talk of one thing
IT IS DIVINE LADY
When they talk of two things they talk of
RANJIT and GOHAR
And when they talk of three things
at a time
THEY TALK OF
GOHAR—BHAGVANDAS—CHANDULAL

2ND WEEK
DIVINE LADY
RANJIT MOVIETONE
ALL TALKING SINGING DRAMA
featuring
GOHAR & BHAGVANDAS
SEE and HEAR
AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA
TIME 4, 7, 10 P.M.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

March	7.16
May	7.35
July	7.53
October	7.77
November	7.83
December	7.92
January, 1933	7.92
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.40

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.29
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	5.41
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.53
Oomra, Good	5.65
Comra, Fully Good	5.80
Oomra, Fine	5.95
Bengal, Good	4.71
Bengal, Fully Good	4.81
Bengal, Fine	4.91
Scinde, Fully Good	4.81
Scinde, Fine	4.91
Scinde, Superfine	5.01

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 11.

Silver:—The market is quetly steady.

Spot	19-5/16
Forward	19-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 11.

Bar gold fine, per oz.	£6:0:0.

BANK LOANS.

London, Feb. 11.

Interest Day-to-day Loans	4-3/8 p.c.
Interest, 7-Day's Market Loans	4-3/4 p.c.

BANK DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 11.

Bank Bills 3 Months	5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 Months	5-9/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months	6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 11.

T.T. London on Berlin	14.42
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.52
T.T. London on Brussels	24.62
T.T. London on Madrid	43.56
T.T. London on Milan	56.25
T.T. London on Berne	17.60
T.T. London on Paris	87.21
T.T. London on Prague	115.50
T.T. London oon New York (Closing Rate)	3.43-3/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Spot per lb.—
Sellers 2-3/4.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 11.

	£.
Copper, Braziers	46-1/4
Yellow Metal,	39-1/4 F.O.B.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	12-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	9-5/8
Tin, English Ingots	139

THE EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE GRANDEST COLLEGE FOOTBALL STORY EVER SCREENED.
"THE SPIRIT OF NOTRE DAME"
Featuring:—
LEW AYRES.
Thrills, Drama, Romance all Rolled in One.

THE EMPIRE
4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A THRILLER DE-LUXE
"THE HOUSE OF UNREST"
Featuring:—
MALCOLM KEEN, DOROTHY BOYD
A Woman on a Lonely Island. Four Men would benefit by her death. Yet she is saved by a complete stranger.

THE EMPRESS
4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE FUNNIEST OF ALL FARCES
THE CHANCE OF A NIGHT-TIME
Featuring:—
RALPH LYNN, and WINIFRED SHOTTER
A Regular Gloom-Chaser.

Commencing Next Saturday 20th
MEHTA-LUHARS SENSATIONAL PRODUCTION
ACTION; ADVENTURE; POWER; PASSION; THRILLING STUNTS
RED LION
WITH
Mr. Navinchandra; Miss. PADMA; Miss. LOBO & KUMAR MADHUKAR
KRISHNA-CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD

LONDON SILVER MARKET

VERY QUIET TONE.

London, Feb. 10.

"Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. report:—During the past week the London Silver Market continued to be very quiet. Owing to the New Year in China and because of the prevailing political situation there, rates when quoted have been only nominal. Neither the Indian Bazaars nor America has been active but a few sales for near delivery have been made by the latter, whilst buying for the Continent continued on a small scale."—Reuter.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) per ton.—
No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) per ton.—
Sellers £13:5:0 Feb./Mar.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent)—
Paid £12:2:6 Feb.-Mar.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Feb. 11.

	This Week. £
Total Bullion	121,300,000
Public Deposits	16,400,000
Other Deposits	99,700,000
Government Securities	34,500,000
Other Securities	49,900,000
Note and Coin	49,800,000
Notes in Circulation	346,500,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	42.84 p.c.

Fourth Favourite Week!
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
MADAN THEATRES' LTD. (Calcutta)
TALKING, SINGING & DANCING DRAMA
IN HINDI
INDRASABHA
GRAND MUSICAL DANCE PLAY
with
Miss KAJJAN and Master NISSAR
BEST MUSIC and EXQUISITE ORIENTAL DANCES
PERFECT PHOTOGRAPHY & RECORDING BY R. C.
DAILY SHOWS: 6-15 & 10 P.M.
EXTRA SHOW ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 2-45
WEST END TALKIE
LAMINGTON ROAD.

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has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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Its claim settling agents throughout the world.
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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1932

Arson And Plunder In Kashmir

WOEFUL TALES OF DERELICT VILLAGERS

Government Implored To Take Action And Restore Confidence

Viceroy Urged To Start Relief Fund

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS' LETTER TO VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

Eight Hindu and Sikh members of the Assembly have addressed a letter to the Viceroy on the Kashmere situation. The letter runs:—

"We the following members of the Legislative Assembly, take this opportunity of inviting Your Excellency's attention to the extremely dangerous situation that has been allowed to develop in Kashmir, and to the serious misapprehension that is likely to arise in the minds of the public in general, as to the attitude of the Government of India in this matter.

Your Excellency is, no doubt, aware that even the special correspondent of an anti-Kashmere Anglo-Indian paper, has been constrained to confirm the reports published by other newspapers that an organised conspiracy has been allowed to shape itself into a fearful rebellion against not only His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir State, but has also developed into a crusade against the peaceful Hindu and the Sikh subjects of His Highness, in order to wipe them out of existence. As submitted to Your Excellency by the deputation of the Hindu and Sikh members of the Assembly in November last, that the main object of the Ahrar movement against the Kashmir State was not to seek the redress of legitimate grievances of the Muslim subjects of the State, but to further the pan-Islamic design to see a Muslim Empire established in Northern India. The fact has been corroborated by the open propaganda of the rebels to this effect, the forcible conversion of the Hindus and Sikhs and forcible remarriage of Hindu wives to Muslims and by the proclamation of Muslim kings. The rebels did not stop at this alone, but burnt the Sikh Gurdwaras and Hindu temples, and committed other acts of sacrilege.

VILLAGERS FLEE BEFORE WANTON VIOLENCE

Taking their cue from the Moplah rebellion, the rebel bands armed with weapons of offence, have sacked and plundered Hindu villages, burnt and killed Hindu and Sikh men, women and children in a cruel manner; Hindu and Sikh women were kidnapped and property of immense value destroyed. The Hindus and the Sikhs were compelled to flee to save their lives and honour, and take refuge wherever they could get it in a destitute and miserable condition. One Mirpur town alone shelters more than a thousand refugees. We do not want to weary Your Excellency with the details of the sufferings of these unfortunate peoples but we venture to point out to your Excellency that their sufferings have caused a deep and widespread distress to the refugees and severe pain and resentment to their co-religionists in British India.

We are grateful to Your Excellency's Government for the help rendered to the Kashmir Durbar. We may venture to point out that the test of adequacy lies only in the effect it actually produces and that judged by that test, the measures taken so far have proved to be extremely inadequate. "The agreed limit of British operations" is plainly too narrow; and we may be permitted to respectfully suggest the urgent desirability of issuing a communique making it plain that the Maharaja of Kashmir will have all the support that British Government can give him to put down this serious outbreak of lawlessness in the State and that His Highness will have full support of the Government of India in all measures that His Highness chooses to adopt in suppressing this rebellion.

THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE.

It is well-known that the agitation has been engineered, fed and nourished by the fanatic Moulvis and Ahrar leaders from the Punjab who still continue to find their way into Kashmir, despite the measures taken to prevent them; that mosques and places of public worships in British India have been systematically used for inciting and aiding this campaign; that arms and ammunitions have found their way into Kashmir from outside; and that inflammatory leaflets and newspaper articles have been allowed to have wide circulation. All this needs stiffening if the the trouble is to end in Kashmir and the conflagration to be prevented from spreading into the adjoining British districts.

We shall be failing in our duty both to the Government and the Hindu community if we did not bring to Your Excellency's notice, the widespread impression that not only has the paramount power not done enough to put down strongly this trouble in Kashmir and to protect the lives and the property and honour of the Hindus but that His Highness the Maharaja has failed to make effective use of his own resources because of the fear of the Paramount Power restricting His Highness in using sufficient force to put down this rebellion. We venture to suggest that in these troublous times, widespread feeling among a large section of the public, even though not fully justified by facts, has to be taken into serious consideration in shaping the policy of the Paramount Power

RESTORE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

It is not enough that the policy be right; it is necessary for the restoration of public confidence that it should be believed to be right. The situation has been allowed to get worse during the last few months. So the impression will find justification in certain quarters that in spite of the British paramountcy "Pax Britanica", is losing its meaning for the Hindu community in the Northern India. We would therefore submit to Your Excellency to take stern and effective measure to convince the great mass of the Hindu community that the lives, the property, and the honour of Hindu men and women are as great a matter of very anxious solicitude to the Government as those of Muslim fellow subjects and that the Maharaja of Kashmir will have not only a free hand in protecting his Hindu subjects but also the active support, financial as well as military of the Paramount Power in restoring peace and order in the State.

SUGGESTIONS FOR RELIEF.

Your Excellency can easily understand the magnitude of the relief measures required in Kashmir to place on their feet again those who have lost their all. Thousands of men, women and children are, we fear, in an extremely distressed condition, and the task of relief is very probably beyond the unaided resources of the State. The call of the distressed knows no limits of political boundaries, and the social and charitable organisations in British India would naturally like to render such assistance as they can in these times of unprecedented economic depression.

We hope that a large-hearted humanitarian like Your Excellency will not only see that no avoidable restrictions are imposed on the movements and the activities of relief parties under well-known charitable organisations, but will also consent to place yourself at the head of the movement for relief and issue an appeal to generous hearted men among all communities to subscribe liberally to the relief of the distressed in the affected area."

The letter is signed by Bhai Parmanand, Sant Singh, Harbans Singh, Raghubir Singh, A. Das, Mr. Goswami Puri, S. G. Jog, and Lakhand Navalrai.—A. P.

BIG HOAX ON BOMBAY FIRMS

Alleged Bogus Representative Of Calcutta Firm

A PARSI RELEASED ON BAIL

A middle aged Parsi, who gave his name to the police as M. C. Jasawala and who is alleged to have masqueraded as the representative of a Calcutta firm of provision merchants and induced several Bombay firms to part with sums of money aggregating to Rs. 3,000, was arrested by the Bombay police on Thursday evening.

The accused was charged with cheating and was bailed out on a sum of Rs. 300 and a surety by Mr. D. N. D. Khandawala Presidency Magistrate, Third court on Friday.

PROSECUTION STORY

According to the prosecution the accused who had several "aliases" styled himself as a representative of Mazda and Co. provision merchants, Calcutta, who are well known in Bombay and approached several firms in the city and placed large orders for provisions in the name of the Calcutta firm. Some time later he went back to the same firms and pretending that he was bitten by a rabid dog borrowed money from them for treatment. In this way he is alleged to have cheated a number of firms. It was however found out that they were the victims of a big hoax.

The police, on making inquiries, learnt that the accused was serving Mazda & Co., Calcutta for some time and was discharged from service a long time ago.

PARLIAMENT FOR MALTA

Royal Commission's Recommendations

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Malta, whose Constitution was suspended following the quarrel between the Government under the Premiership of Lord Strickland and the Roman Catholic clergy in which the Vatican participated, will once more have a Parliamentary Government if the British Government accepts the recommendations of the Royal Commission which had been enquiring into its political situation.

The Commission, urging restoration of Parliamentary Government strongly advises that the services of Ministers should be dispensed with at an early date in order that the election may be as free as possible from political bias.

Commenting on the diplomatic correspondence between British Government and the Holy See regarding their relations in Malta the report expresses opinion that the next pastoral will be framed in the interests of peace and goodwill.—Reuter.

"ALL QUIET IN AFFECTED AREAS"

Mobile Columns On The Move

The Publicity Officer, Jammu, writes from Tawi under date February 11:—

His report shows all is quiet in the affected areas. Mobile columns are on the move. Police are making arrests and recovering stolen property.

Poonch people have begun returning to their homes.

In Newshera area refugees are being rescued.

In Kashmir the situation is under control. There is some agitation in Lobab near Handwara, where agitators have appointed a Governor and a Judge of their own.

Id passed off peacefully everywhere.—A. P.

10 p. c. "AD-VALOREM" DUTY

List Of Exempted Goods

PROVISIONS FOR IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The long list of goods, exempted from the general 10 per cent "ad valorem" duty, under the Import Duties Bill, includes gold and silver bullion, and coins, wheat in grain, meat, tea, raw rubber, raw cotton, flax, hemp, cotton seed, rapeseed, linseed, raw wool, hides and skins, not including goatskins, tin ore, unset precious stones, newspapers and periodicals printed books, printed music and news print.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Provisions for Imperial Preference contained in the schedule of the Bill lay down that for the purpose of ascertaining whether the goods are duty-free, the goods shall not be deemed to have been manufactured in the British Empire, unless such proportion of their value as is prescribed by the Regulations of the Board of Trade, is the result of the labour within the British Empire. Where the Board of Trade is satisfied that the duty-free goods are to a considerable extent manufactured in the British Empire from material not wholly grown or produced in the British Empire, the Board may direct such goods to be duty-free only in respect of such proportion as corresponds to the proportion of the material used in their manufacture which is grown or produced in the British Empire. Goods manufactured in a bonded factory in the United Kingdom from dutiable material produced in the British Empire, shall be duty-free to the extent to which they are manufactured from such material.

FINE.

The Bill provides for a fine not exceeding £50 on the first conviction, and £200 on a subsequent conviction, on anyone failing to comply with the request of the Advisory Committee for information.

It provides for free importation of goods used in building or repairing ships and goods for re-exportation.—Reuter's Special.

GOODS PRODUCED IN INDIA & DOMINIONS

To Be Duty-Free Until 15th November Next

LONDON, February 11.

Under the Import Duties Bill goods produced in Dominions, India, Southern Rhodesia and Dominions' mandated territories will be duty-free until 15th November 1932, or a later date to be fixed in Parliament.

Goods from Colonies and protected territories will be duty-free without any time-limit.

This may be extended to mandated territories by an Order-in-Council.—Reuter.

ANNIVERSARY OF POPE'S CORONATION

Celebrations In Basilica

A PICTURESQUE PEGEANT

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Vatican City—Following his interview with the Pope, I Duce, surrounded by a small group of attendants, went to the St. Peters, where he was preceded by Monsignor Pellizzo, whose attendants, dressed in crimson dreeches and stockings, lent a picturesque touch. Monsignor Pellizzo handed Holy Water to Il Duce who took it, made the sign of the Cross and then knelt in prayer before the Tomb of St. Peter.

He then prayed before the Sacrament where a special priedieu had been upholstered in velvet. The basilica is decked with crimson hangings in readiness for to-morrow's special mass on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Pope's Coronation. A few minutes' later Il Duce and party entered their cars and left.

Despite slight rain many hundreds thronged the square, cheering loudly as the procession drove away, followed by galloping horses and carbineers in full uniform on their way back to Palazzo Velezia.—Reuter's Special.

"Seditious Speech"

TILAK CASE ECHO IN BOMBAY HIGH COURT

Chief Justice Disagrees With Sessions Judge And Binds Down Accused For One Year

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield, at the Bombay High Court, disposed of a revision application filed by the Crown against the order of the Sessions Judge, East Khandesh, who modified the decision of the District Magistrate on appeal.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

The accused Vaidya, was convicted under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the trying District Magistrate East Khandesh, and directed to enter into a personal bond in the sum of Rs. 200 with two sureties each severally bound in Rs. 2,000 for good behaviour for one year from July 20, 1931.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S ORDER

The accused preferred an appeal against this decision in the court of the Sessions Judge, East Khandesh, who though confirmed the conviction modified the order by calling upon him to furnish one surety of Rs. 500 and to enter into a personal bond of Rs. 200 for a period of two months from October 3, 1931.

JUDGMENT.

The Sessions Judge in the course of his judgment said that the appellant who was the secretary of the Bhushaval Division of the G.I.P. Railway Union, in the course of his propaganda made two speeches at Chopda and Jalgaon on May 6, 7, 1931 respectively, and disseminated seditious matter as well as matter calculated to promote enmity between the classes and also to provoke hatred of the Government as well as hatred between the citizens and the police. The appellant in the course of his Chopda speech, announced in strong terms a person, who "in direct opposition of the Congress Mandate", was dealing in foreign cloth.

"OBJECTIONABLE."

The objectionable portion of the speech said the Judge, was: "that in which he said "the days of the European Monkeys are numbered."

ACCUSED'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

The appellant in his written statement stated that there was nothing in his speech, which could excite hatred in the minds of the people against the Government. The appellant admitted having said that after their attaining Swaraj, they would be in a position to dismiss the officers who had outraged the modesty of women-folk. The appellant stated that the report as submitted to the Court was false.

DEFENCE.

Concluding the Judge said that the main ground urged on behalf of the defence was that these reports should not be relied upon because they were not verbatim, and the whole speeches were not before the Court. As laid down in the case of Imperator vs. Bal Gangadhar Tilak (19 B.L.R.—211), "The speeches must be read as a whole in a fair, free and liberal spirit. In dealing with them one should not pause upon an objectionable sentence here or a strong word there. They should be dealt with a spirit of freedom and not viewed with an eye of narrow criticism The case should be viewed in a free, bold and manly and generous spirit towards the speaker". The Sessions Judge said that he subscribed to each word said by Mr. Justice Shah in that case.

HIGH COURT ORDER.

Disagreeing with the order of the Sessions Judge but upholding the conviction their Lordships directed the accused to pass a personal bond in the sum of Rs. 200 with two sureties each severally bound over in the sum of Rs. 500 to be of good behaviour for one year from July 20, 1931.

"NO SELF-RESPECTING WOMAN CAN ATTEND POLICE STATION"

Girl Who Had Charged Sergeant Convicted

"I Am Not A Thief To Attend Police Chowky"

JAILED FOR FAILING TO REPORT THEMSELVES

"I am not a thief to give attendance at the police station. The Police Commissioner's order is too humiliating to be acted upon."

These words were addressed by a Congress worker when he was charged for failing to report himself to the police before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday. The accused was arrested along with a host of Congressmen on January 6 and released on Wednesday from the Byculla Jail. Immediately an order of the Police Commissioner was served on him directing him to report himself to the police every day. The accused did not report himself to the police and was charged under section 4 (D) of Ordinance No. 2.

A police officer giving evidence said that the accused was released from jail on February 10 and failed to report himself to the police and was re-arrested on Friday.

NO QUESTIONS, PLEASE.

'Don't trouble to ask me any questions", was the request made by the accused when the Court put him questions.

The Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 55 or in default further imprisonment for three months.

A Maratha girl still in her 'teens who was released from the Arthur Road Jail, on Wednesday, was re-arrested and tried for failing to report herself to the police, and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, further imprisonment for two months by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday.

The accused, it will be remembered had figured as complainant in a case in which she had charged a sergeant with kidnapping arising out of an incident which occurred during the last Civil Disobedience movement, when a large number of ladies were taken in a police van and released at a lonely spot near Ghatkopar.

The accused appeared in the Court wreathed in smiles and clad in a white khaddar sari.

A police officer, attached to the Princess Street police station, said that the accused was released from the Arthur Road Jail, and an order was served on her under section 4 (D) of Ordinance 2, directing her not to take part in the Civil Disobedience movement and to report herself daily at the police station. The accused was arrested on Friday morning at Kamatipura 7th Lane, for failing to report herself as ordered by the Police Commissioner.

WOMAN AND ATTENDANCE AT CHOWKY.

The accused refused to take part in the trial, and addressing the Court remarked that no self-respecting woman could be expected to give attendance at a police station.

A sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment was awarded to two "Congress Bulletin" sellers by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday. The accused were also fined Rs. 25 each or, in default, suffer further imprisonment for one month.

One of them was arrested at Lohar Street and the other at Marine Lines on Thursday.

BRITAIN WATCHES

American Experiment

CHECK TO CURRENCY CONTRACTION SPIRAL!

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The bold American experiment to revitalise sterilised gold is being watched with interest in Britain. The experiment is welcomed by the anti-deflation school of economists as that first big effort anywhere in the world to check the vicious currency contraction spiral, and as likely to reflect on price-levels throughout the world.

New York despatches record a tonic effect on Wall Street and a spurt in prices, denoting the hope that a new era is being born.—Reuter.

DADAR "DICTATOR" JAILED

The ninth "Dictator" of Dadar who was arrested on the 7th inst. and whose case was postponed up to the 10th inst. was jailed for 6 months' R.I. along with one volunteer for attempting to address the meeting at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi, on the 7th inst.

CUSTOMS SEIZE 12 PACKAGES

Attempt To Smuggle Coins Fails

BOMBAY, Friday.

As a sequel to an alleged conspiracy to smuggle a large quantity of silver coins into Bombay and thus attempting to cheat Government in respect of the import duty on the metal, 12 packages weighing 17,500 tolas, have been seized by the Bombay Customs Officials under instructions from Karachi.

The packages were shipped from Karachi by s.s. "Ellora" on Tuesday and were addressed to two firms of Commission Agents in Bombay. The packages reached Bombay on Thursday morning and were duly delivered to the addresses of the Commission Agents.

The same evening, however, the Bombay Customs authorities received information from Karachi that the packages were wanted as they were suspected to contain smuggled silver. Thereupon the Bombay office hastened to the addresses of the said Commission Agents and seized and removed the packages to the Customs Office.

The Bombay office is awaiting instructions from Karachi regarding the disposal of the packages.

It appears that recently the Bombay Customs have unearthed a similar plot and have confiscated parcels addressed to some Bombay merchants. The parcels were declared to contain copper coins but on opening them they were found to contain silver coins. The parcels were confiscated under the Sea Customs' Act.

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